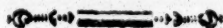
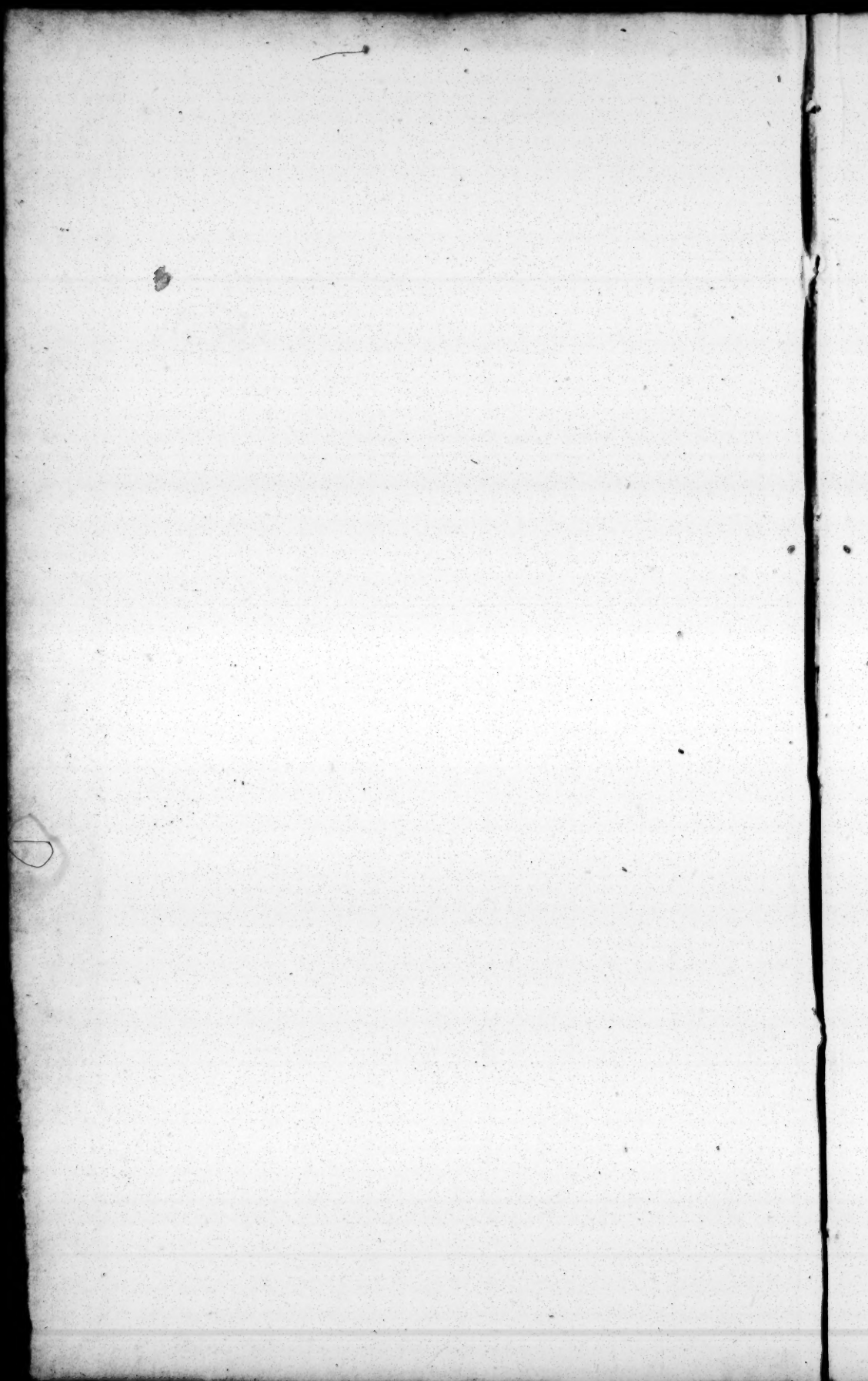


FRENCH GRAMMAR.





Charlotte Payne. - 99

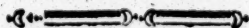
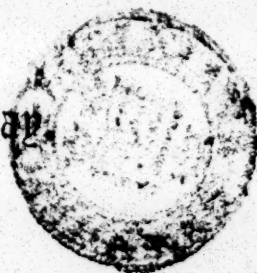
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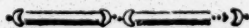
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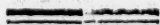


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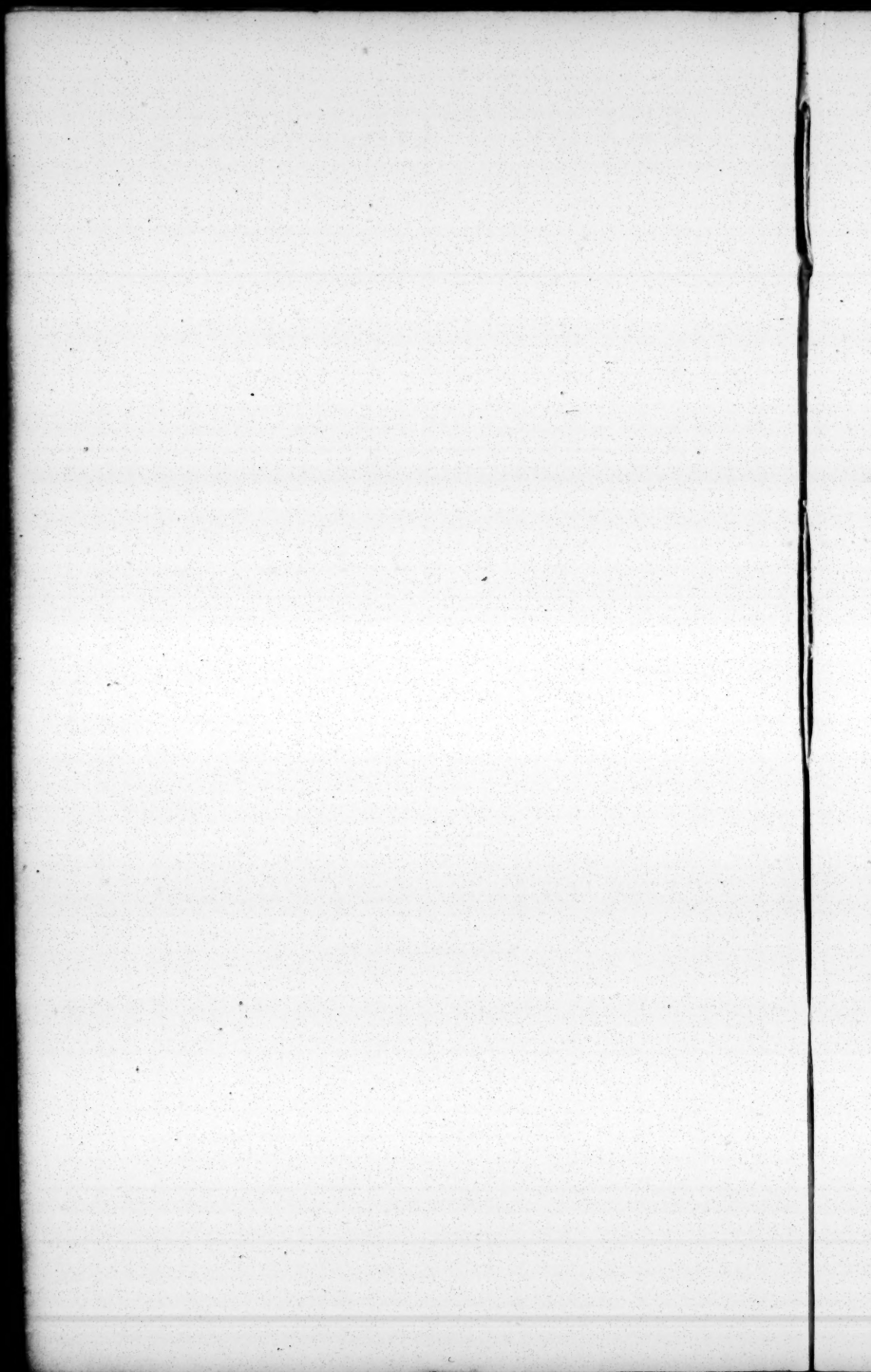
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FRENCH GRAMMAR.

A R T I C L E.

IN French the Articles are, *le, la, les, de, du, de la, des, à, au, à la, and aux.*

The Article must agree with the noun in Gender, Number and Case.

The Article *le* (The) determines what particular thing is meant: as, *le Livre*, The book. means that particular book, which is spoken of.

ARTICLE *Le*, The.

Singular Number. Plural for both Genders.

M. F.

Nom. Acc. *le, la les*, the.

Gen. Abl. *du, de la des*, of, from, by, with the.

Dat. *au, à la aux*, to, at the.

The following variations take place in the declension of this Article before a vowel or an *h* not aspirated.

Nom. Acc. *l'* the.

Gen. Abl. *de l'* of, from the.

Dat. *à l'* to the.

Declension or Variations of this Article with Nouns.

Singular.

Nom. Acc. *le Pere, la Mere, l'Enfant.*

the Father, the Mother, the Child.

Fr. Gram.

A

Gen.

Gen. Abl. *du Pere, de la Mere, de l'Enfant.*
of or from the Father &c.

Dat. *au Pere, à la Mere, à l'Enfant.*
to the Father &c.
Plural.

Nom. Acc. *les Peres, les Meres, les Enfans.*
the Fathers &c.

Gen. Abl. *des Peres, des Meres, des Enfans.*
of or from the Fathers &c.

Dat. *aux Peres, aux Meres, aux Enfans.*
to the Fathers &c.

1. This Article is used before all nouns that are to be taken in their widest signification: as *l'homme*, man: likewise, before such as are to be understood in a determined, limited sense: as, *la bonté & la droiture du cœur*; the goodness & the uprightness of the heart: and also, before Adjectives employed as Substantives: as, *le blanc & le rouge, sont deux différentes couleurs*; white and red are two different colours. It always answers to the English article, *the*, but is sometimes expressed in French when it is suppressed in English: as, *haïr la paresse*, to hate idleness: *aimer l'étude*, to love study.

2. This article tho' expressed in English, must sometimes be omitted in French: as, *Alexandre fils de Philippe*, Alexander the son of Philip.

3. When an English Genitive Case occurs; the thing that belongs to the other is placed first, with the Genitive of this Article before the thing to which it belongs: as, *le livre du Prince*; the Prince's book. But if the thing that belongs to the other, serves to denote some commodity, use, quality, or liquor, it must be put in the Dative

tive: as, *la bouteille à l'huile*; the oil-bottle. After the Adverb *bien*, signifying much, a great deal, many, the Genitive of this Article must always be used: as, *bien des livres*, many books, &c. Also after the Verb *jouer*, to play upon: as, *jouer du violon*, de la *flûte* &c. to play upon the fiddle, the flute &c. But when we speak of the several kinds of games, the Dative Case of this Article must be used: as, *jouer au piquet*, *aux cartes*. &c. to play at piquet, at card.

4. After the noun Substantive *joueur*, gamester, player, *de* only is always to be used.

5. *à* denotes the matter, instruments, and tools used in working; and answers to the English words, *in*, *with*, *at*: as, *travailler à des étoffes*, to work in stuffs.

ARTICLE *du*, some.

Singular Number. The Plural num. is the same

	M. Fem.	for both Genders.
Nom. Acc.	<i>du, de la</i>	<i>des</i> , some.
Gen. Abl.	<i>de, de</i>	<i>de</i> , of or from some.
Dat.	<i>à du, à de la</i>	<i>à des</i> , to some.

Variations before a vowel or *h*.

	Singular.	Plural.
Nom. Acc.	<i>de l'</i>	<i>des</i> , some.
Gen. Abl.	<i>d'</i>	<i>d'</i> , of or from some.
Dat.	<i>à de l'</i>	<i>à des</i> , to &c.

Declension or Variations of this Article with Nouns.

	Singular.
Nom. Acc.	<i>du pain, de la viande, de l'argent.</i> some bread, some meat, some money.

Gen. Abl. *de pain, de viande, d'argent*
of or from &c.

Dat. *à du pain, à de la viande, à de l'argent.*
to &c.

Plural.

Nom. Acc. *des livres, some books, des Auteurs,*
some Authors.

Gen. Abl. *de livres, of or from &c. d'Auteurs, of*
or from &c.

Dat. *à des livres, to &c. à des Auteurs,*
to &c.

1. N. B. If the Substantive be preceded by an
Adjective, instead of *du, de la, des*, we must
use *de* or *d'*: as, Singular.

Masc. Fem

N. Ac.] *de mauvais vin, de bonne eau, d'excellent pain.*

G. Ab.] bad wine, good water, excellent bread.

D. *à de mauvais vin, à de bonne eau, à d'excellent pain.*
to &c.

Plural.

Nom. Acc.] *de bons livres, d'habiles gens,*

Gen. Abl.] Good books, learned people.

Dat. *à de bons livres, à d'habiles gens,*
to good books, to learned people.

2. This last direction is not general; for there
are some Substantives, though preceded by an
Adjective, which require the other article in-
stead of *de*. However this seldom happens, and
then only when the Adjective and Substantive
present to the mind one idea only: as, *Paris est*
le centre du bon goût, &c. Paris is the centre
of good taste, &c.

3. This Article must be used wherever the
English

English word *some* is either expressed or understood: it ought to be repeated before every Substantive in a Sentence: as, *du pain, de la viande, de l'eau, sont des choses nécessaires à l'homme*, bread, meat, and water, are things necessary to man.

ARTICLE *de*.

Declension of this Article.

Nom. Acc. *Pierre*, Peter. *Londres*, London.
 Gen. Abl. *de Pierre*, of or *de Londres*, of or from
 from Peter. London..

Dat. *à Pierre*, to Peter. *à Londres*, to London.

4. All proper names of persons, cities, towns and villages, are declined with this Article.

5. The dative of this Article, *To*, used after a word signifying *coming, going, returning, or sending to*, placed before the name of a kingdom or province must be rendered in French by the preposition *en*.

6. *De* is used, 1. After Nouns and Adverbs of quantity: as, *deux livres de cerises*, two pounds of cherries; *trop de vin*, too much wine. 2. After the negation *ne pas* or *point*, not; the words *que*, what; *quelque chose*, something; and *rien*, nothing: as, *n'avoir point d'amis*, to have no friends; *quelque chose de bon*, something good, &c. 3. Before names of countries, kingdoms and provinces, when preceded by a noun expressing a personal title: or by a Verb signifying coming from: as, *le Roi d'Angleterre*,

the king of England: *il arrive de France*, he arrives from France, &c.

7. Before nouns governed by another Substantive of which they express the character, cause, country, matter, nature, and quality: as, *une maison de brique*, a brick house; *du vin de Bourgogne*, Burgundy wine, &c.—5. After the Adjectives of number, when they are followed by a participle passive; as, *quatre de renvoyés*, four sent away, &c.

8. After the Adjectives signifying dimension: as, *épais*, thick: *gros*, big, large; *haut*, high, tall; *large*, wide, broad; *long*, long; and *profond*, deep, though there is no Article expressed in English: as, *une table large de huit pieds*, & *longue de dix*, a table eight feet broad, and ten long.—But there is a more elegant way, which is, to turn the Adjective of dimension into its Substantive; then the words of measure and those of dimension are preceded by *de*: as, *une table de dix pieds de longueur*, & *de huit de largeur*.

Un, Masc. *Une*, Fem. *A* or *An*.

1. Obs. The English *A* or *An*; before nouns of measure, weight, number, and time, is rendered in French by the Article *le*, *la*, *les*: as, *deux chelins le cent*, two shillings A hundred, and by the preposition *par* used in the sense of Each, Every, or Per: as, *je lui donne deux chelins par semaine*, I give him two shillings A week.

SUB-

SUBSTANTIVE.

1. **T**HE Plural number both of Substantives and Adjectives is generally formed by adding an *s* to the Singular: as, *le pere*, the father; *les peres*, the fathers.

2. All Nouns ending in *s*, *x*, or *z*, admit of no variation in the Plural: as, *le fils*, the son; *les fils*, the sons; *une noix*, a walnut; *des noix*, walnuts; *le nez*, the nose; *les ne*, noses.

3. Nouns ending in *au*, *eau*, *eu*, *ceu*, *ou*, *ieu*, take *x* instead of *s*: as,

Sing. <i>Chapeau</i> ,	Plur. <i>Chapeaux</i> .
<i>Manteau</i> ,	<i>Manteaux</i> .
<i>Agneau</i> ,	<i>Agneaux</i> .
<i>Lieu</i> ,	<i>Lieux</i> .
<i>Chou</i> ,	<i>Choux</i> .

4. Except *matou*, *trou*, *clou*, *filou*, *hibou*, *licou*, which take *s*.

5. Nouns ending in *al* and *ail*, have their plural in *aux*: as,

<i>Animal</i> ,	<i>animaux</i> .
<i>mal</i> ,	<i>maux</i> .
<i>cheval</i>	<i>chevaux</i> .

6. These are regular, *bal*, *pal*, *bocal*, *régat*, *carnaval*, *mail*, *camail*, *attirail*, *cal*, *féraïl*, *détail*, *gouvernail*, *portail*, *éventail*, *ferraille*. *Bétail*, makes in the Plural *bestiaux*.

7. The following are not conformable to any established rule:

Sing. <i>Ayeul</i> ,	Plur. <i>Ayeux</i> .
<i>Ciel</i> ,	<i>Cieux</i> .

ail,

<i>œil,</i>	<i>yeux.</i>
<i>Loi,</i>	<i>Loix.</i>
<i>Gentil-homme,</i>	<i>Gentil-hommes.</i>
<i>Pénitenciel,</i>	<i>Pénitenciaux.</i>

8. We say, *des ciels de lit*, testerns of a bed; *des Arc-en-Ciels*, rainbows; *des œils de bœuf*, ovals.

9. Nouns ending in *nt*, of more than one syllable, are generally written with *s* in the Plural without *t*: as, Sing. *l'enfant*. Plur. *les enfans*.

10. But the *t* is retained in Monosyllables, except in *cent*, Plur. *cens*.

11. Adjectives of the Feminine Gender ending in *ale* take *s* in the Plural: as, *des fautes capitales*.

We say, *les Arts libéraux*, *des cierges paschals*.

PRONOUN.

PERSONAL PRONOUNS.

<i>Je</i> or <i>moi</i> , I.	<i>Nous</i> , we.
<i>Tu</i> or <i>toi</i> , thou.	<i>Vous</i> , you or ye.
<i>Il</i> or <i>lui</i> , he, it.	<i>Ils</i> or <i>eux</i> , they.

Fem.

<i>Elle</i> , she	<i>Elles</i> , They.
-------------------	----------------------

G. Abl. *De moi*, of or from me. *de nous*, of or from us.

Dat. *à moi*, to me. *à nous*, to us.

Acc. *moi*, me. *nous*, us.

G. Abl. *De toi*, of or from thee. *de vous*, of or from you.

Dat. *à toi*, to thee. *à vous*, to you.

Acc. *toi*, thee. *vous*, you.

G.

G. Abl. *De lui*, of or from him. *d'elle*, of or from her.

Dat. *à lui*, to him. *à elle*, to her.

Acc. *lui*, him. *elle*, her.

1. *Her*, when standing by itself, is to be rendered by *elle*, *la*, or *lui*; but, if joined to a noun, by the pronoun possessive, *son*, *sa*, *ses*.

Fem.

G. Abl. *d'eux*, of or from them. *d'elles*, of or from them.

Dat. *à eux*, to them. *à elles*, to them.

Acc. *eux*, them. *elles*, them.

G. Abl. *de soi*, of or from one's self, himself, &c. itself, &c.

Acc. *soi*, one's self, himself, &c.

2. The Indefinite Pronoun *on* is only used in the singular number: as, *on dit*, It is reported, or they say.

3. *Moi*, is used in the Nominative case before the Pronoun *Qui* either expressed or understood: as, *Moi qui vous répons*, I who answer you. After the Verb *être* used impersonally: as, *c'est*, it is; *c'étoit*, it was &c. *C'est moi qui l'ai pris*, it is I who took it. In answer to a question: as, *Qui le fera? Moi*. Who will do it? I. And finally, *moi*, is used whenever any difference or distinction is intended between persons or things, in which case it must be immediately followed by *Je*: as, *Monsieur commandoit l'Infanterie, & moi je commandois la Cavalerie*. In all the cases mentioned in this rule, *moi*, *tui*, *lui*, and *eux*, must be used instead of, *je*, *tu*, *il*, and *ils*.

CON-

CONJUNCTIVE PRONOUNS.

Me, moi, me or to me, *nous*, us or to us,
for *à moi*. for *à nous*.

Te, toi, thee or to thee, *vous*, you or to you,
for *à toi*. for *à vous*.

Le, lui, him, it, or to him, to it,
for *à lui*, or *lui*.

La, lui, elle, her, it or to her, to it,
for *à elle*, or *elle*.

Les, leur, them, to them,
for *à eux*, Masc, *à elles*, Fem.

Se, one's self, himself, herself, itself, themselves,
for *à soi*, or *soi*.

Y, there, thither, of it, to it &c.

En, of or from him, her, it, them, &c.

1. *Leur* joined to a Verb has no *s*, when joined to a noun of the plural number it takes *s*: as, *le pardon des ennemis ne consiste pas seulement à ne leur nuire, ni dans leur reputation, ni dans leurs biens; il faut encore les aimer véritablement & leur faire plaisir, si l'occasion s'en présente.*

2. *Me* or *moi*, *te* or *toi*, *nous*, *vous*, *se*, are used for the Dative or Accusative case: as, *vous me parlez*, &c. You speak to me.

3. *Me*, *te*, *se*, *le*, *la* & *les*, can never be used after a preposition; we cannot say *avec me* or *le*, but *avec moi*, *avec lui*.

4. The

4. The Conjunctive Pronouns are placed before the Verbs by which they are governed, though they come after them in English: as, *il me parle*, he speaks to me; *nous le connoissons*, we know him. But they are placed after the Verb, when it is in the second person singular, first and second plural of the Imperative Mode without a negation, and in that case *moi*, *toi*, is used instead of *me*, *te*: as, *faites-nous cette grace*; *donnez moi la plume*; *parlons-leur*.

5. But if the sentence be negative, these Pronouns are placed before the Verb, and then *me*, *te* is used: as, *ne leur parlons pas*; *ne me donnez pas*.

6. *Voici* and *voilà*, have the Conjunctive Pronouns before them: as, *me voici*; *vous voilà*.

7. The Pronouns *à moi*, *à toi*, *à nous*, *à vous*, *à lui*, *à eux*, *à elle*, *à elles*, are used after the Verb *être* signifying *to belong*, as also after the Verbs *aller*, *venir*, *courir*, *boire*, *accourir*, *penser*, *songer*, *viser*, relating to a person, and all reflected Verbs: as, *ce livre est à moi*; *c'est moi qui pense à vous*; *je me fierai à vous*; *aller à lui*; *venir à moi*, &c.

8. When two or more of the Conjunctive Pronouns occur in the same sentence, they must be arranged in the following order: *me*, *te*, *nous*, *vous*, *se*, are to be placed before all others; next to them, *le*, *la*, *les*, before *lui*, *leur*, *y*; and *en*, the last of all, *il me le donne*; *je te l'ai donné*; *ils les leur auroient envoyés*; *je vous y en porterai*.

9. But when the Verb is in the second person of the Imperative mode without a negation, the
posi-

position of *le* is as follows with *moi* and *nous*, which must be placed after the Verb, *le moi, le nous, &c.* ; as, *donnez-le moi, envoyez le nous*. But with a negation we say *me le, nous la, &c.* ; as, *ne me le donnez pas; ne nous la donnez pas*.

10. In the second persons of the Imperative mode, without a negation, you place *y* before *moi*, and *y* after *nous* : as, *menez-y moi; envoyez-nous-y*.

11. When there is a negation, we say *ne m'y menez pas; ne nous y envoyez pas*.

12. *Le* in the sense of *so* is indeclinable, when it relates to a Verb, an Adjective or a Participle: as, *êtes-vous riche? Non, je ne, le suis pas*.

13. Answers are given to the following interrogations, in this manner :

Affirmatively.	Negatively.
Is this or that? <i>Est-ce là?</i>	<i>N'est-ce pas là?</i>
It is. <i>Ce l'est.</i>	<i>Ce ne l'est pas.</i>
Are these? <i>Sont-ce là?</i>	<i>Ne sont-ce pas là?</i>
They are. <i>Ce les sont.</i>	<i>Ce ne les sont pas.</i>

14. Speaking of persons, the answer is made thus, *c'est lui, elle, ce sont eux, ce sont elles*.

15. In interrogations the Pronouns *je, tu, il, elle, nous, vous, ils, elles, on*, are placed after the Verbs: as, *suis-je? est-il parti? ont-ils?*

16. When the interrogative Verb has another Nominative, we add the Pronouns *il, elle, &c.* after the Verbs: as, *Pierre est-il guéri? Les ennemis ont-ils une belle armée?*

17. But if the sentence begin with *que* interrogative, or an Adverb, the Pronoun is not to be expressed, and the Noun is to be put after
the

ter the Verb: as, *Que fait votre frere?* What is your brother doing? *Comment se porte votre pere?* How does your father do?

18. When the third person singular ends with a vowel, *t* is added between the Verb and the Pronoun Personal: as, *Parle-t-il?* *A-t-il parlé?*

19. If a Personal Pronoun be the nominative of a reflected verb in an affirmative sentence, it begins with the Conjunctive Pronoun: as, *Vous portez-vous bien?* *Vous êtes-vous divertis?*

20. Questions are asked by, *Est-ce que?* Is it that? as, *Est-ce que je porte?* *N'est-ce pas que j'ai porté?* or in this manner, *Porterai-je?* *Ne porterons-nous pas?*

POSSESSIVE PRONOUNS.

Singular.		Plural.
Masc.	Fem.	Masc. & Fem.
<i>Mon,</i>	<i>ma,</i>	<i>mes,</i> my.
<i>Ton,</i>	<i>ta,</i>	<i>tes,</i> thy.
<i>Son,</i>	<i>sa,</i>	<i>ses,</i> his, her, its.

Singular.	Plural.
Masc. & Fem.	

<i>Notre,</i>	<i>nos,</i>	our.
<i>Votre,</i>	<i>vos,</i>	your.
<i>Leur,</i>	<i>leurs,</i>	their.

1. These Pronouns always precede the Substantive to which they are joined, and agree with it in gender, number and case. They are declined with *de* and *à*. *Mon, ton, son,* are used before a Noun of the feminine gender beginning with a vowel: as, *Son Allée,* &c.

2. They ought to be repeated before their

Fr. Gram.

B

Substan-

Substantives: *j'ai perdu mon chapeau & mes gands*, I have lost my hat and gloves.

3. The English Possessive Pronouns, *my, thy, his, her, our, your, their*, going before a Noun in a possessive or oblique case signifying a member of the body, are rendered by the Article *le, la, l', les*: as, *je me lave les pieds*.

4. The same Pronouns before any part of the body affected with *cold, heat, hurt, sore, wound*, are put in the Dative Case of the Article, *au, à la, à l', aux*: as, *j'ai froid aux mains; j'ai mal à la tête*.

5. If the part is in the Accusative Case that Noun is preceded by *le, la, l', les*, and instead of *my, thy, his, her, our, your, their*, are used the Conjunctive Pronouns *me, te, se, lui, nous, vous, leur*: as, *il s'est cassé la jambe*.

Sing. Masc. Plur. Sing. Fem. Plur.

Le mien, les miens, la mienne, les miennes, mine.

Le tien, les tiens, la tienne, les tiennes, thine.

Le sien, les siens, la sienne, les siennes, his or hers.

Le nôtre, les nôtres, la nôtre, les nôtres, ours.

Le vôtre, les vôtres, la vôtre, les vôtres, yours.

Le leur, les leurs, la leur, les leurs, theirs.

They are declined with the Articles *le, la*.

DEMONSTRATIVE PRONOUNS.

Masc.	Singular.	Fem.
<i>Ce, cet</i>		<i>cette</i> , this, that.
<i>Celui, he, that.</i>		<i>celle</i> , she, that.
<i>Celui-ci,</i>		<i>celle-ci</i> , this.
<i>Celui-là,</i>		<i>celle-là</i> , that.

Mas

Masc.	Plural.	Fem.
<i>Ces,</i>		<i>ces, these.</i>
<i>Ceux,</i>		<i>celles, they, these.</i>
<i>Ceux-ci,</i>		<i>celles-ci, these.</i>
<i>Ceux-là,</i>		<i>celles-là, those.</i>
<i>Ceci, this.</i>		<i>cela, that.</i>
<i>Ce qui,</i>		<i>ce que, what.</i>

These Pronouns are declined with the Article *de, à.*

1. *Cet* is used before a Noun of the masculine gender beginning with a vowel or *h* mute, and *ce* before a noun of the masculine gender, beginning with a consonant or *h* sounded : as, *ce livre, ce Héros.*

2. *He, she, they, him, her, them,* being followed in a sentence by *who, whom or that,* must not be rendered in French by *il, elle, &c.* but by the above Pronouns, *celui qui, celle qui, &c.* as, *celui que vous vîtes, he whom, or that you saw.*

3. *Ci* and *là* are frequently placed after Substantives: as, *ce livre-ci, cette table-ci, ce jour-là.*

RELATIVE PRONOUNS.

Both Genders.

Nom.	<i>Qui,</i>	who, which, that.
Gen.	<i>de qui, or dont,</i>	of whom, whose, of which.
Dat.	<i>à qui,</i>	to whom, to which.
Acc.	<i>que, qui,</i>	whom, which, that.
Abl.	<i>de qui, dont,</i>	from whom, from which.

Both Genders.

Acc.	<i>Quoi, que,</i>	what.
Gen. Abl.	<i>de quoi, or dont,</i>	of or from what.
	B 2	Dat.

Dat. *à quoi,* to what.

Masc.

Fem.

Nom. Acc. *Lequel,* *laquelle,* which.

Gen. Abl. *duquel, or dont,* *de laquelle,* of or, &c.

Dat. *auquel,* *à laquelle,* to which.

Masc.

Plural.

Fem.

Nom. Acc. *lesquels,* *lesquelles,* which.

Gen. Abl. *desquels, or dont,* *desquelles,* of or, &c.

Dat. *auxquelles,* *auxquelles,* to which.

1. When a question is asked by *whose*, it is rendered in French by *à qui*.

2. *Quoi*, as a *relative Pronoun* is never used in the Nominative case.

3. When we speak of irrational beings or inanimate things, we make use of *lequel, laquelle* &c. instead of *qui*: as, *le cheval auquel vous donnez à boire*, the horse to which you give some drink.

Lequel is used for persons to prevent ambiguity.

INTERROGATIVE PRONOUNS.

Nom. Acc. *Qui,* who, whom.

Gen. Abl. *de qui,* of or from whom.

Dat. *à qui,* to whom.

Nom. Acc. *Quoi or que,* what.

or *Qu'est-ce qui, qu'est-ce que.*

Gen. Abl. *de quoi,* of or from what.

Dat. *à quoi,* to what.

Masc.

Fem.

Nom. Acc. *Quel or lequel, quelle or laquelle,* what, which.

Gen.

Gen. Abl.	<i>de quel,</i>	<i>de quelle.</i>
Dat.	<i>à quel,</i>	<i>à quelle.</i>

	Masc.	Plur.	Fem.
Nom. Acc.	<i>quels or lesquels,</i>	<i>quelles or lesquelles.</i>	
Gen. Abl.	<i>de quels,</i>	<i>de quelles.</i>	
Dat.	<i>à quels,</i>	<i>à quelles.</i>	

1. *Qui* as an interrogative Pronoun always refers to persons, never to things: as, *qui est-la?* Who is there? *qui cherchez-vous?* Whom do you seek?

2. *Quoi* and *que* have always a reference to things, never to persons: as, *que voulez-vous?* or *qu'est-ce que vous voulez?* What will you have? *de quoi parlez-vous?* What are you speaking of?

3. *Quoi* cannot be put before a Verb as its Accusative case, we must use *que*: as, *que dites-vous?* What do you say?

4. *Which* in asking questions is rendered by *lequel*: as, *lequel des deux?* Which of the two?

ADJECTIVE.

CERTAIN Adjectives ending in *al* have no plural for their masculine: as, *austral, boréal, canonial, conjugal, fatal, filial, final, frugal, natal, naval, pastoral, pectoral, venal, total.*

Adjectives ending in *e* mute are of both genders: as, *un jeune homme*, a young man; *une jeune femme*, a young woman.

We must generally add *e* mute to all the other Adjectives, in order to form the feminine: as,

Masc.	Fem.
<i>Sensé,</i>	<i>sensée</i> , sensible.
<i>Poli,</i>	<i>polie</i> , polite.
<i>Grand,</i>	<i>grande</i> , great.
<i>Aimé,</i>	<i>aimée</i> , loved.

There are a few ending in *an*, *el*, *il*, *eil*, *ien*, *in*, *as*, *es*, *et*, *is*, *os*, and *ul*, that double the final consonant in the feminine gender: as,

Masc.	Fem.
<i>Paysan,</i>	<i>Paysanne</i> ,
Countryman,	Countrywoman.
<i>Gentil,</i>	<i>gentille</i> , genteel.
<i>Eternel,</i>	<i>éternelle</i> , eternal.
<i>Pareil,</i>	<i>pareille</i> ; equal, &c.

The following are irregular.

Masc.	Fem.
<i>Beau, bel,</i>	<i>belle</i> , handsome, fine.
<i>Bénin,</i>	<i>bénigne</i> , benign.
<i>Fou, fol,</i>	<i>folle</i> , fool.
<i>Frais,</i>	<i>fraîche</i> , fresh.
<i>Long,</i>	<i>longue</i> , long.
<i>Malin,</i>	<i>maligne</i> , malicious.
<i>Mou,</i>	<i>molle</i> , soft.
<i>Nouveau, nouvel,</i>	<i>nouvelle</i> , new.
<i>Vieux, vieil,</i>	<i>vieille</i> , old.

Bel, *fol*, *nouvel* and *vieil* are used before Substantives beginning with a vowel or a silent *h*.

Adjectives ending in *c* add *he* to the *c* for their feminine: as,

Masc.

Masc.	Fem.
<i>Blanc,</i>	<i>blanche,</i> white.
<i>Franc,</i>	<i>franche,</i> sincere.
<i>Sec,</i>	<i>sèche,</i> dry, &c.

The four following are excepted.

Masc.	Fem.
<i>Caduc,</i>	<i>caduque,</i> decaying.
<i>Grec,</i>	<i>Grecque,</i> Greek.
<i>Public,</i>	<i>publique,</i> publick.
<i>Turc,</i>	<i>Turque,</i> Turkish.

Those ending in *f* change *f* into *ve* in the feminine: as,

Masc.	Fem.
<i>Bref.</i>	<i>breve,</i> short.
<i>Naïf,</i>	<i>naïve,</i> plain, ingenuous.
<i>Neuf,</i>	<i>neuve,</i> new.
<i>Veuf,</i>	<i>veuve,</i> widow.
<i>Vif,</i>	<i>vive,</i> quick, &c.

Adjectives ending in *x* change *x* into *se*: as,

Masc.	Fem.
<i>Douloureux,</i>	<i>douloureuse,</i> dolorous, painful.
<i>Heureux,</i>	<i>heureuse,</i> happy, &c.

The following are excepted.

Masc.	Fem.
<i>Doux,</i>	<i>douce,</i> sweet.
<i>Faux,</i>	<i>fausse,</i> false.
<i>Perplex,</i>	<i>perplexe,</i> perplexed.
<i>Préfix,</i>	<i>préfixe,</i> prefixed.
<i>Roux,</i>	<i>rousse,</i> reddish.

1. The Adjective must agree with the Substantive in gender and number.

2. When two or more Substantives of different genders and numbers, or genders only being governed by Verbs, have an Adjective common to both, it must agree with the last: as, *Il fit un vent & une pluie violente*, the wind and rain were violent; *vous avez les yeux & la bouche ouverte*, you have your eyes and mouth open.

3. But if the Substantives are Nominative to Verbs, the common Adjective must be in the plural number and masculine gender: as, *Le vent & la pluie étoient violents*.

5. Collective words, such as, *une partie, un amas, infinité, multitude, &c.* having an Adjective or Participle Preterite in common, require that Adjective or Participle to agree with the Noun, that comes after them; as, *une partie de l'argent perdu*. *Perdu* agrees with *argent*, and not *partie*.

POSITION OF ADJECTIVES.

1. The Adjective, if a monosyllable, is generally placed before the Substantive; if otherwise, it is to be placed after it: as, *le grand Prince*, the great Prince; *l'écuyer diligent*, the diligent scolar.

2. The following Adjectives are generally placed before their Substantives, unless two or more of them be joined together with a conjunction: as,

<i>Vieux,</i>	<i>Vieil.</i>	<i>Vieille.</i>
<i>Chétif.</i>	<i>Meilleur.</i>	<i>Méchant.</i>
<i>Mauvais.</i>	<i>Vilain.</i>	<i>Vaillant.</i>
<i>Petit.</i>	<i>Moindre.</i>	<i>Habile.</i>

3. All

3. All pronominal Adjectives (except *quelconque*) and numerical, both cardinal and ordinal, are placed *before* their Substantives, unless they be joined to a proper or Christian name: as, *quelques soldats; le premier tome; Charles premier.*

4. But when we cite a part of a book without adding the Article, the Adjective of number is placed after the Substantive: as, *livre premier*: but if the Article is added, the Adjective may be placed before or after: as, *le premier livre*, or *le livre premier.*

5. Adjectives expressing names of nations, colour, figure, form, taste, hearing and touching, those that denote natural qualities, together with those ending in *ique, f, l, le, c, ve*, (except *le vif argent*, quick silver) are almost always placed after their Substantives: as, *chapeau Anglois, &c.*

6. Adjectives denoting moral qualities may be often placed indifferently before and after their Substantives: as, *un fidèle ami, un ami fidèle.*

7. Some Adjectives in the proper sense are placed after their Substantives, and placed before them in the figurative.

Proper.	Figurative.
<i>Homme juste,</i>	<i>juste prix.</i>
Just man,	a reasonable price.
<i>Action basse,</i>	<i>à bas prix.</i>
Mean action,	at a low price.
<i>Repas cher,</i>	<i>chère mère.</i>
Dear meal,	dear mother.
<i>Fruit mûr,</i>	<i>mûre délibération.</i>
Ripe fruit,	mature deliberation.
<i>Auteur maigre,</i>	<i>maigre Auteur.</i>
A lean Author,	poor Author.

Homme pauvre, pauvre homme.
 Poor man, a sorry fellow.

8 We say *le bas Languedoc, la basse Normandie*, &c. but speaking of the Low Countries, *les Pays-Bas*. Use requires to say, *du vin vieux, habit vieux*.

9. Some Adjectives, according to their position, have quite a different signification: as, *un honnête homme*, an honest man, a good man; *un homme honnête*, a polite man: *une grosse femme*, a big woman; *une femme grosse*, a woman with child: *un brave homme*, a worthy man; *un homme brave*, one who has fine cloaths: *une sage femme*, a midwife; *une femme sage*, a woman of good behaviour: *un vilain homme*, a disagreeable man; *un homme vilain*, a niggardly fellow: *un homme plaisant*, a man of wit; *un plaisant homme*, a ridiculous fellow. *Nud* naked, bare, is placed after the Substantive unless used in the compound way: as, *la tête nue, les pieds nuds; nu-pieds, nu-jambes, nu-tête*. *Demi* before its Substantive is indeclinable, but declinable when placed after it with *Et*: as, *une demi-heure, une heure Et demie*.

10. *Feu*, late, before the Article and a pronominal Adjective is indeclinable: as, *feu la Reine, feu votre mere*; but we say, *la feue Reine, votre feue mere*.

CASES AFTER ADJECTIVES.

These Adjectives, *digne, indigne, avide, content, exempt, esclave, envieux, ravi, aise, bien-aise, capable, incapable, ami, ennemi, proche, privé, chargé, plein, las, content, mécontent, comblé,*

blé, libre, enragé, ennuyé, accusé, taxé, &c. And all Adjectives signifying plenty or want require the Noun that comes after them to be in the Genitive Case, and have *de* before the Infinitive Mode: as, *je suis content de vous; je suis ravi d'avoir reçu la lettre.*

But the following Adjectives, and such as signify inclination, fitness, aptness, advantage, unfitness, disadvantage, likeness, unlikeness, readiness, profit, disprofit, pleasure, displeasure, being due submission, resistance, difficulty, require the following Nouns in the Dative Case, and take *à* before the next Infinitive Mode: as, *agréable, désagréable, importun, incommode, utile, propre, enclin, propice, prêt, bon, beau, semblable, avantageux, adroit, laid, agile, alerte, habile, opposé, sensible, insensible, pareil, conforme, avantageux, ingénieux, porté, sujet, ardent, âpre, lent, occupé, nuisible, prompt, souple, &c.* as, *Il est sensible aux injures; il est prompt à se mettre en colere.*

DEGREES OF COMPARISON.

There are but three irregular comparisons in French, viz. *meilleur*, better; *pire*, worse; *moindre*, less.

The comparison of other Adjectives is expressed by adding these Adverbs to them, *mieux*, better; *plus*, more; *moins*, less; *si*, so; *aussi*, as; *autant*, as much, as many; *tant*, so much, so many; all which are followed by *que*, than; as, *plus scavant que lui; moins brave qu'eux; aussi grande, que l'autre.*

But *plus* and *moins* followed by a word of number take *de*, and not *que*: as, *il a plus de trente sous; il n'a gueres moins de trente sous.*

When

When a Verb follows *plus*, *moins*, without a preposition, and is not in the Infinitive mode, it must take *ne* before it: as, *vous êtes plus brave que je ne croyois.*

But if the Verb is in the Infinitive mode, and a conjunction or preposition goes before it, the *ne* is omitted: as, *il est plus heureux que de regner*, or *s'il regnoit.*

The three irregular Superlatives are, *le meilleur*, *le pire*, *le moindre.*

The Superlatives of other Nouns are made by putting before them these Adverbs, *le mieux*, *le moins*, *le plus*, *très*, *fort*, *bien*: as, *le meilleur de tous les Princes*; *le plus sçavant*, *très-sçavant.*

AN AFFIRMATIVE SENTENCE.

1. First the Personal Pronoun. 2^{ndly}. The Conjunctive Pronoun. 3^{dly}. The Auxiliary Verb. 4^{thly}. The Participle Preterite: as, ^{1.} *Je* ^{2.} *l'ai* ^{3.} *fait.* I have done it.

A NEGATIVE SENTENCE.

1. The Personal Pronoun. 2. The first Negative. 3. The Conjunctive Pronoun. 4. The Auxiliary Verb. 5. The second Negative. 6. The Participle Preterite: as, ^{1.} *Je* ^{2.} *ne* ^{3.} *l'ai* ^{4.} *pas* ^{5.} *fait.* I have not done it.

AN AFFIRMATIVE INTERROGATIVE.

1. The Conjunctive Pronoun. 2. The Auxiliary Verb. 3. The Personal Pronoun. 4. The Participle Preterite: as, ^{1.} *L'ai-je* ^{2.} *fait* ? Have I done it?

A

A NEGATIVE INTERROGATIVE.

1. The first Negative. 2. The Conjunctive Pronoun. 3. The Auxiliary Verb. 4. The Personal Pronoun. 5. The 2d Negative. 6. The Participle Preterite: as, *Ne l'ai-je pas fait?*
 Have not I done it?

See Pages 13, 14, 15.

V E R B.

AUXILIARY VERB *Avoir*, to have.

Infinitive Mode.

Present.	Comp. Preterite.
<i>Avoir</i> , to have.	<i>Avoir eu</i> , to have had.
Participle Pres.	Part. Comp. Pret.
<i>Ayant</i> , having.	<i>Ayant eu</i> , having had.
Part. Pret.	
<i>Eu</i> , had.	

Indicative Mode.

Present Singular.	Plural.
<i>J'ai</i> , I have.	<i>Nous avons</i> , we have.
<i>Tu as</i> , thou hast.	<i>Vous avez</i> , you or ye have.
<i>Il a</i> , he has.	<i>Ils ont</i> , they have.
<i>Elle a</i> , she has.	<i>Elles ont</i> , they have.
Imperfect Sing.	Plur.
<i>J'avois</i> , I had.	<i>Nous avions</i> , we had.
<i>Tu avois</i> , thou hadst.	<i>Vous aviez</i> , you had.
<i>Il avoit</i> , he had.	<i>Ils avoient</i> , they had.
Preterite Definite Sing.	Plural.
<i>J'eus</i> , I had.	<i>Nous eûmes</i> , we had.

C

Tu

Tu eus, thou hadst. *Vous eûtes*, you had.

Il eut, he had. *Ils eurent*, they had.

Future Sing.

Plur.

J'aurai, I shall or will have. *Nous aurons*, we will have.

have.

Tu auras, thou wilt. *Vous aurez*, you will have.

have.

Il aura, he will have. *Ils auront*, they will have.

have.

Conditional Present.

Sing.

Plur.

J'aurois, I should, could, *Nous aurions*, we should
would or might have. have.

Tu aurois, thou shouldst *Vous auriez*, you should
have. have.

Il auroit, he should have. *Ils auroient*, they should
have.

Compounded Tenses.

They are formed by adding the Participle
eu to the preceding: as,

Pret. indef.

J'ai eu &c. I have had &c.

Pret. anterior def.

J'eus eu &c. I had had &c.

Preterpluperfect.

J'avois eu &c. I had had &c.

Future past.

J'aurai eu &c. I shall or will have had &c.

Cond. past.

J'aurois eu &c. I should, could, would or might
have had &c.

Im-

Imperative Mode.

Pres. Sing.

Plur.

Aie, have thou.*Ayons*, let us have.*Qu'il ait*, let him have.*Ayez*, have ye.*Qu'ils aient*, let them have.

Subjunctive Mode.

Pres. Sing.

Plur.

Que j'aie, that I may have.*Que nous ayons*, that we may have.*tu aies*, thou mayest have.*vous ayez*, you may have.*il ait*, he may have.*ils aient*, they may have.

Imperfect. Sing.

Plur.

Que j'eusse, that I might have.*Que nous eussions* that we might have.*tu eusses*, thou mightest have.*vous eussiez*, you might have.*il eût*, he might have.*ils eussent*, they might have.

Compounded Tenses are formed by adding the Participle *eu* to the preceding: as,

Que j'aie eu &c. that I may have had.*Que j'eusse eu* &c. that I might have had.AUXILIARY VERB *Etre*, to be.

Infinitive Mode.

Pres.

Comp. Pret.

Etre, to be*Avoir été*, to have been.

Participle Pres.

Part. Comp. Pret.

Etant, being.*Ayant été*, having been.

Part. Pret.

Été, been.

Indicative Mode.

Pref. Sing.	Plur.
<i>Je suis</i> , I am.	<i>Nous sommes</i> , we are.
<i>Tu es</i> , thou art.	<i>Vous êtes</i> , you are.
<i>Il est</i> , he is.	<i>Ils sont</i> , they are.
Imperf. Sing.	Plur.
<i>J'étois</i> , I was.	<i>Nous étions</i> , we were.
<i>Tu étois</i> , thou wast.	<i>Vous étiez</i> , you were.
<i>Il étoit</i> , he was.	<i>Ils étoient</i> , they were.
Pret. defin. Sing.	Plur.
<i>Je fus</i> , I was.	<i>Nous fûmes</i> , we were.
<i>Tu fus</i> , thou wast.	<i>Vous fûtes</i> , you were.
<i>Il fut</i> , he was.	<i>Ils furent</i> they were.
Future Sing.	Plur.
<i>Je serai</i> , I shall or will be.	<i>Nous serons</i> , we will be.
<i>Tu seras</i> , thou wilt be.	<i>Vous serez</i> , you will be.
<i>Il sera</i> , we will be.	<i>Ils seront</i> , they will be.

Conditional Present.

Sing.	Plur.
<i>Je serois</i> I should, could, would, or might be.	<i>Nous serions</i> , we should be.
<i>Tu serois</i> , thou shouldst be.	<i>Vous seriez</i> , you should be.
<i>Il seroit</i> , he should be.	<i>Ils seroient</i> , they should be.

The Compound Tenses are formed by adding the Participle *été* to the simple Tenses of the Verb *avoir*: as,

Pret. indef.
<i>J'ai été</i> &c. I have been &c.
Pret. anterior def.
<i>J'eus été</i> &c. I had been &c.

Pre-

Preterpluperfect.

J'avois été &c. I had been &c.

Future past.

J'aurai été &c. I shall or will have been &c.

Conditional past.

J'aurois été &c. I should, could, would or might have been &c.

Imperative Mode.

Pres. Sing.

Plur.

Soyons, let us be.

Sois, be thou.

Soyez, be ye.

Qu'il soit, let him be. *Qu'ils soient*, let them be.

Subjunctive Mode.

Pres. Sing.

Plur.

Que je sois, that I may be *Que nous soyons*, that we may be.

tu sois, thou mayest be. *vous soyez*, you may be.

il soit, he may be. *ils soient*, they may be.

Imperfect Sing.

Plur.

Que je fusse, that I might be. *Que nous fussions*, that we might be.

tu fusses, thou mightest be. *vous fussiez*, you might be.

il fût, he might be. *ils fussent*, they might be.

It will be proper to learn to conjugate these two Verbs with an affirmative and a negative interrogation, through all the tenses: as,

Affirmative.

Ai-je ? &c. Have I ? Suis-je ? &c. Am I ?

Le Roi a-t-il ? Has the King ?

Le Roi est-il ? Is the King ?

Negative.

N'ai-je-pas ? &c. Have I not ? Ne suis-je pas ?

&c. Am I not ?

Le Roi n'a-t-il pas ? Has not the King ?

Le Roi n'est-il pas ? Is not the King ?

The compound tenses of all the other Verbs are formed with the Auxiliary Verbs : as,

J'ai chanté, I have sung. Vous avez parlé, You have spoken. Ai-je chanté ? Avez vous parlé ? N'ai-je pas étudié ? &c. Have I not studied ? Or, did I not study ? Je suis puni, I am punished. Ne suis-je pas perdu ? &c. Am I not undone ?

See the Participles in the last column of page 37.

CONJU-

CONJUGATION OF VERBS.

MOST of the Verbs that usually occur of the first and second Conjugation are printed in the two following pages; and almost all those of the other Conjugations.

Pages 36 and 37 contain a Table of the Conjugations of all the Regular Verbs. All the different terminations, except those of the Present Tense, are set down at the bottom of the Table, so that they can easily be seen at one view.

All the Tenses are contained in the Table except the compound Tenses, which are made out by the help of the Auxiliary Verbs *avoir* and *être* joined with the Participle Past, to be seen in the last column: as, *j'ai accusé*, &c. *je suis accusé*, &c. They are called Compound Tenses, because they are made up with the Tenses of the Auxiliary Verbs.

An Alphabetical List of the Irregular Verbs, which are but few, follows in the next pages.

Accorder,

Accorder, achever, adorer, animer, appliquer, appeller, arrêter, assurer, avaler. *Badiner*, biaiser, blâmer, blesser, brûler. *Cacher*, cacheter, cailler, changer, chanter, charger, chauffer, chercher, commencer, compter, conserver, consoler, couper. *Danser*, déchirer, demander, dérober, désirer, déjeuner, donner. *Eclairer*, écouter, effrayer, embrasser, empêcher, envoyer, espérer. *Favoriser*, se fâcher, fermer, frapper, frotter, fumer. *Gager*, gagner, garder, gâter, geler, gronder. *Habiller*, hazarder, honorer. *Jetter*, ignorer, imiter, importuner, incommoder, jouer, juger. *Laisser*, se laisser, laver, lier, louer. *Manger*, marcher, mêler,

Accomplir, agir, applaudir, assujettir. *Bannir*, blanchir. *Choisir*. *Divertir*. *Eblouir*, éclaircir, enrichir, s'évanouir, établir. *Finir*, fournir, frémir. *Garnir*, gémir,

Souffrir like *Offrir*.

Bouffir, consentir, pressentir, repentir. *Partir*, de partir, repartir, *Fuir*, s'enfuir. *Mentir*, démentir
Sortir like *Sentir*

Appercevoir, concevoir, décevoir, recevoir, redé-
voir. like *Devoir*.

Astreindre, contraindre, étreindre, restreindre, plaindre, joindre, conjoindre, enjoindre, rejoindre, poindre, atteindre, aveindre, entreprendre, éteindre, teindre, enfreindre, peindre, dépeindre, teindre, reteindre. like *Craindre*.

Complaire, déplaire, se taire. like *Plaire*.

Battre, abattre, débattre, combattre, rebattre, *t* in the third singular. *Descendre*, condescendre, redescendre. *Fendre*, défendre. *Fondre*, confondre, morfondre, refondre. *Mordre*, démordre. *Pendre*, dépendre, répandre,

menacer, mériter, monter, montrer. *Nager*, négliger, nettoyer, nier, nommer, nouer. *Obliger*, occuper, offenser, ordonner, ôter, oublier. *Parler*, payer, piller, porter, prêter, prier, se promener. *Raccomoder*, railler, reculer, regarder, remercier, remonter. *Saluer*, fécher, signer, souper, soupiner, supplier. *Tacher*, tirer, travailler, tomber, tromper, trouver, tuer. *Vanter*, venger, veiller, voler, voyager, voiturier, vouer.

These Verbs are all conjugated like *Accuser* in the following Table.

guérir. *Jouir*. *Languir*. *Mourir*, muner. *Nourrir*. *Pâtir* polir, périr, pourrir. *Obéir*. *Refroidir*, réjouir, remplir, réussir. *Salir*, subir. *Ternir*. *Vieillir*, unir. . . . like *Bâtir*.

Couvrir, découvrir, recouvrir, rouvrir . . . like *Ouvrir*.

Venir, convenir, contrevenir, devenir, intervenir, parvenir, prévenir, provenir, revenir, se souvenir, se ressouvenir, subvenir, survenir.

S'abstenir, appartenir, contenir, détenir, entretenir, maintenir, obtenir, retenir, soutenir . . . like *Tenir*.

Déduire, enduire, induire, introduire, réduire, produire, séduire, traduire. *Construire*, instruire, luire, reluire, nuire, suffire. Participles, lui, relui, lui, suffi. . . . like *Conduire*.

Paître, repaître. *Connoître*, méconnoître, reconnoître. *Aparoître*, comparoître, disparoître, reparoître. *Croître*, accroître, décroître, recroître. . . like *Parcître*.

repandre, suspendre. *Pondre*, répondre, correspondre, perdre, étendre, détendre, vendre, revendre, corrompre, interrompre, tondre, tordre, retordre.

like *Tendre*.

	The sign of the Infinitive Mode is <i>To</i> , which answers to the Prepositions <i>a</i> , <i>de</i> and <i>pour</i> in French.	I accuse, I do accuse, I am accusing. To be used in French for a thing that is actually doing.		The rest like the Infinitive Mode.	I accused, I did accuse, I was accusing. Expresses a thing that was doing, or the habit of doing in former times, &c. is used after <i>si</i> , <i>si</i> , <i>si</i> .	I accused, I did accuse. To be used in a time determined past, such as last night, yesterday, last week, month, year, &c.	I shall or will accuse. Expresses a thing not yet come, and is used after the Conjunctions <i>après que</i> , <i>quand</i> , <i>lorsque</i> , <i>dès que</i> , and <i>aussitôt que</i> .
	<i>Infinitive.</i>	<i>Pres. Tense.</i>	<i>Terminations of the Pres.</i>		<i>Imperfectly pass.</i>	<i>Prétérite definite.</i>	<i>Future.</i>
<i>er</i>	<i>er.</i> to accuse. Accus-er.	leave out <i>r.</i> J'accus-e.	1st <i>e</i> 2d <i>es</i> 3d <i>e</i>	1st <i>ons</i> 2d <i>ez</i> 3d <i>ent</i>	change <i>er</i> into <i>ois</i> J'accus-ois	change <i>er</i> into <i>ai</i> . J'accus-ai	add <i>ai</i> to <i>r.</i> J'accuser-ai
	<i>ir.</i> to build. Bât-ir.	Je bât-is.	is is it	issons issez issent	Je bât-issois	Je bât-is	Je bâtir-ai
	<i>frir. vir.</i> to offer. off-rir. to open. Ouv-rir.	J'offr-e. J'ouvr-e.	e es e	ons ez ent	J'offr-ois. J'ouvr-ois	J'offr-is J'ouvr-is	J'offrir-ai J'ouvrir-ai
<i>ir</i>	<i>entir.</i> to feel, to smell Sent-ir.	Je sent-s.	s s t	ons ez ent	Je sent-ois	Je sent-is	Je sentir-ai
	<i>enir.</i> to hold. T-enir.	Je t-iens.	iens iens ient	enons enez ennent	Je ten-ois	Je t-ins	Je t-iendrai
<i>oir</i>	<i>oir.</i> to owe. D-evoir.	Je d-ois.	ois ois oît	evens evez oivent	Je devoi-s	Je d-us	Je dev-rai
	<i>aindre.</i> to fear. Crai-ndre.	Je crai-ns.	ns ns nt	guons gnez gnent	Je crai-gnois	Je crai-g-nis	Jecraindrai
	<i>uire.</i> to conduct. Condu-re.	Je condui-s.	s s t	fons fez fent	Je condui-fois	Je condui-fis	Je conduire-a
<i>re</i>	<i>aire.</i> to please. Pl-aire.	Je plai-s.	s s t	fions fez fent	Je plai-fois	Je pl-us	Je plair-ai
	<i>oitre.</i> to appear, seem Par-oitre.	Je paroi-s.	s s t	fions fiez fient	Je paroi-ssois	Je par-us	Je paroitr-ai
	<i>re</i> to rend. Tend-re. to break. Romp-re.	Je tend-s. Je romp-s.	s s d. p.	oas ez ent	Je tend-ois Je romp-ois	Je tend-is Je romp-is	Je tendr-ai Je rompr-a

Singular Plural Terminations.	Je	ois	ai,	is,	ins,	us,	rai.
	tu	ois	as,	is,	ins,	us,	ras.
	il, elle	oit	a,	it,	int,	ut,	ra.
	nous	ions	ames,	imes,	inmes,	umes	rons.
	vous	iez	ates,	ites,	intes,	utes	rez.
	ils, elles	oient.	erent,	irent,	inrent,	urent	ront.

I should or would accuse. Expresses a thing that may happen in an uncertain time, but conditionally, and is usually attended with the Imperfectly past Indicative.	That I may accuse, let me accuse, that I shall or will accuse. To be used after the present or Future Indicative.	I accused, that I should, would, might or could accuse. To be used after the time Past of the Indicative Mode.	Accusing. As in English, except after the Prepositions <i>of, from, for, by</i> with, with out, &c. For all such require the Infinitive Mode in French.	Accused. To be used after the two Auxiliary Verbs: <i>Avoir, to have; Etre, to be.</i>
<i>Conditional Future.</i>	<i>Subjunctive Present.</i>	<i>Subjunctive Pret. defin.</i>	<i>Participle Present.</i>	<i>Participle Past.</i>
add <i>ois</i> to <i>r</i> . J'accus ^r -ois	leave out <i>r</i> que J'accus ^e -e	change <i>er</i> into <i>que</i> asse. J'accus ^{asse} -e	change <i>er</i> into <i>ant</i> . accus ^{ant} -ant	leave out <i>r</i> . accus ^é -é
Je bâtir- <i>ois</i>	que Je bât- <i>isse</i>	que Je bât- <i>isse</i>	bât- <i>issant</i>	bât- <i>i</i>
J'offrir- <i>ois</i>	que J'offr- <i>e</i> J'ouvr- <i>e</i>	que J'offr- <i>isse</i> . J'ouvr- <i>isse</i>	offr- <i>ant</i> ouvr- <i>ant</i>	offert ouvr- <i>ert</i>
Je sentir- <i>ois</i>	que Je sent- <i>e</i>	que Je sent- <i>isse</i>	sentr- <i>ant</i>	sentr- <i>i</i>
Je t-iendrois	que Je t- <i>ienne</i>	que Je t- <i>inisse</i> .	ten- <i>ant</i>	ten- <i>u</i>
Je dev-rois	que Je d- <i>oive</i>	que Je d- <i>usse</i>	dev- <i>ant</i>	d- <i>u</i>
Je craindr- <i>ois</i>	que Je crai- <i>gne</i>	que Je crai- <i>gnisse</i>	crai- <i>gnant</i>	crai- <i>nt</i>
Je conduire- <i>ois</i>	que Je condui- <i>se</i>	que Je condui- <i>fisse</i>	condui- <i>sant</i>	condui- <i>t</i>
Je plair- <i>ois</i>	que Je plai- <i>se</i>	que Je pl- <i>usse</i>	plai- <i>sant</i>	pl- <i>u</i>
Je paroître- <i>ois</i>	que Je paroi- <i>sse</i>	que Je par- <i>usse</i>	paroi- <i>sant</i>	par- <i>u</i>
Je teudr- <i>ois</i>	que Je tend- <i>e</i>	que Je tend- <i>isse</i> romp- <i>isse</i>	ten- <i>sant</i> romp- <i>ant</i>	tend- <i>u</i> romp- <i>u</i>

rois	e	asse	isse	inisse	usse
rois	es	asses	isses	inisses	usses
roit	e	ât	ît	înt	ût
rions	ions	assions	issions	inissions	ussions
riez	iez	assiez	issiez	inissiez	ussiez
roient	ent.	assent	issent	inissent	ussent.

Imperative Mode.
The 2d person singular as the 1st, and the 1st and 2d plural as those of the Indicative Present. And the 3d persons of both numbers are the same as the 3d persons of the Subjunctive.

Compounds.	Infinitive Mood.	Present Tense.	Preterite.
	Abfoudre, <i>to absolve.</i> Diffoudre, <i>to dissolve.</i> Réfoudre, <i>to resolve.</i> <i>from foudre, to solve.</i>	J'abfous, nous absolvons, je diffous, je réfous.	Je réfolus.
	Aller, <i>to go.</i>	Je vais, tu vas, il va, nous allons, vous allez, ils vont.	J'allai <i>or</i> je fus.
con- en- re-	Acquerir, <i>to acquire.</i> <i>from querir, to fetch.</i>	J'acquiers, nous acquérons.	J'acquis.
raf-	S'asseoir, <i>to sit down.</i> Surséoir, <i>to suspend.</i> <i>from séoir (obsolete.)</i>	Je m'assieds, nous nous asséyons, je surseóis.	Je m'assis. je surfis.
	Boire, <i>to drink.</i>	Je bois, nous buvons, ils boivent.	Je bus.
re-	Bouillir, <i>to boil.</i>	Je bous, nous bouillons.	Je bouillis.
	Conclure, <i>to conclude.</i> Exclure, <i>to exclude.</i>	Je conclus, nous concluons, J'exclus.	Je conclus. J'exclus.
de- re-	Coudre, <i>to sew</i> <i>with a needle.</i>	Je cous, nous cousons.	Je cousis.
ac-con- dis-en- par-re-se-	Courir, <i>to run.</i>	Je cours, nous courons.	Je courus.
ac-re-	Cueillir, <i>to gather.</i>	Je cueille, nous cueillons.	Je cueillis.
	Croire, <i>to believe.</i>	Je crois, nous croyons.	Je crus.
	Dechoir, <i>to fall from,</i> Echoir, <i>to fall out.</i> <i>from choir, (obsolete)</i>	Je déchois, nous déchoyons, il échet.	Je dechus. il échut.
Vous interdisez. Nous maudissons. Vous medisez. Vous predisez.	Dire, <i>to say to tell.</i> Contredire, <i>to contradict</i> Dédire, <i>to unsay.</i> Redire, <i>to say again.</i>	Je dis, nous disons, vous dites, ils disent,	Je dis.

<i>Future.</i>	<i>Present Subjunctive.</i>	<i>Participle Present.</i>	<i>Participle Past.</i>
J'absoudrai. Je dissoudrai. Il resoudra.	Que j'absolve, que je dissolve, que je résolve.	Absolvant. dissolvant. résolvant.	Absous, dissous, résous, résolu, e
J'irai.	Que j'aïlle. que nous allions, qu'ils aillent.	allant.	allé, ée
J'acquerrai.	que j'acquiere.	acquerant.	acquis, e
Je m'affierai.	que je m'affie,	s'affiant.	affis, e
Je surseoirai.	que je surseoie.	surseoiant.	surfis, e
Je boirai.	que je boive, que nous buvions, qu'ils boivent.	buvant.	bu, e
Je bouillirai.	que je bouille.	bouillant.	bouilli, e
Je conclurai. J'exclurai.	que je conclue. que j'exclue.	concluant. excluant.	conclu, e exclu, e
Je coudrai.	que je coufe.	cousant.	coufu, e
Je courrai.	que je coure.	courant.	couru, e
Je cueillera.	que je cueille.	cueillant.	cueilli, e
Je croirai.	que je croie.	croyant.	cru, e
Je déchera.	que je dechoe.	déchéant.	déchu, e
Il échéra.	qn'il échoie.	échéant.	échu, e
Je dirai.	que je dise.	disant.	dit, e

Compounds.	Infinitive Mode.	Present Tense.	Preterite.
	Dormir, <i>to sleep.</i> s'endormir, <i>to fall asleep</i>	Je dors, nous dormons.	Je dormis.
circonf-di-pref- prof-souf- transf.	Ecrire, <i>to write.</i>	J'écris, nous écrivons.	J'écrivis.
	Eclorre, <i>to bud.</i>	J'éclors, il éclôt, ils éclosent.	
	Envoyer, <i>to send.</i>		
contre-de- re- satis-sur-	<i>to do,</i> Faire, <i>to make,</i> <i>to force, oblige.</i>	Je fais, nous faisons, vous faites, ils font.	Je fis.
e-re-	Lire, <i>to read.</i>	Je lis, nous lisons.	Je lus.
ad-com-de- entreco-per- pro-com-pro-	Mettre, <i>to put.</i>	Je mets, nous mettons.	Je mis.
	Moudre, <i>to grind</i> Emoudre,	Je mous, nous moulons.	Je moulus.
i-pro-	Mouvoir, <i>to move.</i>	Je meus, nous mouvons, ils meuvent.	Je mus.
	Mourir, <i>to die.</i>	Je meurs, nous mourons, ils meurent.	Je mourus.
re-	Naître, <i>to be born.</i>	Je nais, nous naissons.	Je naquis.
	Pleuvoir, <i>to rain.</i>	Il pleut.	Il plut.
	Pouvoir, <i>to be able,</i> <i>may, can.</i>	Je puis, tu peux, nous pouvons, ils peuvent.	Je pus.
ap-com-de-fap- entre-me-re- sur-	Prendre, <i>to take.</i>	Je prens, nous prenons.	Je pris.
	Rire, <i>to laugh.</i> Sourire, <i>to smile.</i>	Je ris, nous rions.	Je ris.
	Sçavoir, <i>to know.</i>	Je sçais, nous sçavons.	Je sçus.
de-f-	Servir, <i>to serve.</i>	Je fers, nous servons.	Je servis.
s'en- pour	Suivre, <i>to follow.</i>	Je suis, nous suivons.	Je suivis.

<i>Future.</i>	<i>Present Subjunctive.</i>	<i>Participle Present.</i>	<i>Participle Past.</i>
Je dormirai.	que je dorme.	dormant.	dormi endormi, e
J'écrirai.	que j'écrive.	écrivant.	écrit, e
Il eclora.	qu'il éclosse.		
J'enverrai.			
Je ferai.	que je fasse.	faisant.	fait, e
Je lirai.	que je lise.	lisant.	lu, e
Je mettrai.	que je mette.	mettant.	mis, e
Je moudrai.	que je moule.	mourant.	moulu, e
Je mouvrai.	que je meuve, que nous mouvions, qu'ils meuvent.	mouvant.	mu, e
Je mourrai.	que je meure, que nous mourions, qu'ils meurent.	mourant.	mort, e
Je naîtrai.	que je naisse.	naissant.	né, née
Il pleuvra.	qu'il pleuve.	pleuvant.	plu
Je pourrai.	que je puisse.	pouvant.	pu
Je prendrai.	que je prenne.	prenant.	pris, e
Je rirai.	que je rie.	riant.	ri
Je sçaurai.	que je sçache.	sçachant.	sçu, e
Je servirai.	que je serve.	servant.	servi, e
Je suivrai.	que je suive.	suivant.	suivi, e

<i>Compounds.</i>	<i>Infinitive Mode.</i>	<i>Present Tense.</i>	<i>Preterite.</i>
<i>dis ex- ren-souf-</i>	Traire, <i>to milk.</i>	Je trais, nous trayons.	
	Tressaillir, <i>to start.</i>	Je tressaile, nous tressaillons.	Je tressailis.
<i>re-</i>	Valoir, <i>to be worth.</i> Prévaloir, <i>to prevail.</i> Falloir, <i>il faut.</i>	Je vauz, nous valons. Je prévaux.	Je valus. Je prévalus.
<i>con-</i>	Vaincre, <i>to conquer.</i>		Je vainquis.
	Vêtir, <i>to dress.</i> Revêtir, <i>to invest.</i>	Je revêts, nous revêtiſſons.	'The rest
<i>re-sur-</i>	Vivre, <i>to live.</i>	Je vis, nous vivons.	Je vécus.
<i>entre-re-</i>	Voir, <i>to see.</i> Pourvoir, <i>to provide.</i> Prévoir, <i>to foresee.</i>	Je vois, nous voyons. Je pourvois. Je prévois.	Je vis. Je pourvus. Je prévis.
	<i>to be</i> Vouloir, <i>willing,</i> <i>will.</i>	Je veux, nous voulons, ils veulent.	Je voulus.

*Rules for completing the Tenses wanting in this
Table of irregular Verbs.*

1. All the foregoing Verbs take their Imperfectly Past from the 1st Person Plural of the present Indicative, by changing *ons* into *ois*.

<i>Future.</i>	<i>Present Subjunctive.</i>	<i>Participle Present.</i>	<i>Participle Passé.</i>
Je trairai.	que je traie.	trayant.	trait, e
Je tressaillirai.	que je tressaille.	tressaillant.	tressailli
Je vaudrai.	que je vaille.	valant.	valu
Je prévaudrai.	que je prévale.	prévalant.	prévalu
Je vaincrai.	que je vainque.	vainquant.	vaincu, e
is regular	like <i>Bâtir.</i>		vêtu, e revêtu, e
Je vivrai.	que je vive.	vivant.	vécu
Je verrai.	que je voie.	voyant.	vu, e
Je pourvoirai.	que je pourvoie.	pourvoyant.	pourvu, e
Je prévoirai.	que je prévoie.	prévoyant.	prévu, e
Je voudrai.	que je veuille. que nous voulions, qu'il veuille.	voulant.	voulu

2. The conditional Future is formed from the Future absolute by changing *as* into *ois*.

3. The Preterite Subjunctive is taken from the Preterite Indicative by adding *se*, except *j'allai*, whose Preterite Subjunctive is regular *que j'alasse*.

SUBJUNCTIVE MODE.

1. First the Subjunctive Mode is used after the following Conjunctions.

<i>A Dieu ne plaise que,</i>	God forbid that.
<i>Afin que,</i>	to the end that.
<i>A moins que,</i>	unless.
<i>Avant que,</i>	} before.
<i>Auparavant que,</i>	
<i>Durant que,</i>	} in case that.
<i>En cas que,</i>	
<i>Au cas que,</i>	} far from.
<i>Bien loin que,</i>	
<i>Bien que,</i>	} though although.
<i>Quoique,</i>	
<i>Encore que,</i>	} least, or for fear that.
<i>De crainte que,</i>	
<i>De peur que,</i>	} God grant that.
<i>Dieu veuille que,</i>	
<i>Plût à Dieu que,</i>	would to God that.
<i>Excepté que,</i>	except, unless.
<i>Jusqu'à ce que,</i>	till, until.
<i>Nonobstant que,</i>	notwithstanding.
<i>Pourvu que,</i>	provided that.
<i>Pour peu que,</i>	but ever so little.
<i>Sans que,</i>	without.
<i>Soit que,</i>	whether.
<i>Supposé que,</i>	suppose that.

2. But it must be observed that, *à moins que*, *de crainte que*, *de peur que*, and *que* where it stands for, *jusqu'à ce que* take *ne* before the Subjunctive Tense: as, *à moins que vous ne le préveniez*, unless you prevent him, or it.

3. Some think that, *à condition que*, governs the Subjunctive Mode; as, *à condition que vous fassiez*, upon condition that you do: but it certainly governs the Fut. Indic. or Conditional; *à condition que vous ferez*, upon condition that you shall do &c.

4. Secondly after the following Verbs, and such as immediately express any affection of the mind.

* <i>Apréhender,</i>	to apprehend.
* <i>Avoir peur,</i>	to be afraid.
<i>Attendre,</i>	to stay, wait.
<i>Commander,</i>	to command.
* <i>Craindre,</i>	to fear, dread.
<i>Défendre,</i>	to forbid.
<i>Desirer,</i>	to desire, wish.
* <i>Douter,</i>	to doubt.
<i>Empêcher,</i>	to hinder.
<i>Etre fâché,</i>	to be sorry.
<i>Faire en sorte que</i>	to do so that, to manage so as
<i>Ordonner,</i>	to order.
<i>Persuader,</i>	to persuade.
<i>Prendre garde,</i>	to take care.
<i>Permettre,</i>	to permit, give leave.
<i>Prétendre,</i>	to pretend.
<i>Souhaiter,</i>	to wish.
<i>Se soucier,</i>	to care for.
<i>Vouloir,</i>	to be willing: as,
<i>Je veux que vous soyez obéissans,</i> I will have you be obedient.	

5. Those Verbs that are marked * expressing fear, doubt or apprehension take *ne* after

after them, which is placed before the Subjunctive tense: as,

Je crains qu'il ne me joue un tour, I fear he will play me a trick.

On doute qu'il n'en vienne à bout, it is doubted whether he will be able to compass it.

6. To the foregoing add these Impersonals, which also govern the Subjunctive Mode: as,

Il faut que, it must.

Il convient que, it is proper.

Il est à propos que, it is fit.

Il est expédient, it is expedient.

Il est bon que, it is good,

Il est nécessaire que, it is requisite.

Il importe que, it is of moment.

Il semble que, it seems.

Il vaut mieux que, it is better: as,

Il est à propos que je vienne, it is proper that I come, or should come.

Il semble que vous n'avez rien vu, you seem to have seen nothing, or one would think you have seen nothing.

7. But if any of the foregoing Verbs have an oblique case, that is a Pronoun for regimen, the following Verb is commonly put in the Infinitive, and sometimes in the Indicative Mode: as,

Je vous ordonne d'agir, I order you to act.

Il lui est impossible d'en venir à bout, it is impossible for him to perform, or do it.

Il

Il me semble que vous avez peur, you seem to me to be afraid.

8. Thirdly after all Verbs preceded by *ne* or *si*, or that ask a question: as,

Je ne crois pas que vous mentiez, I do not believe you tell an untruth.

S'il rapporte qu'il l'ait vu, if he report (or should report) that he has seen him.

Est-il certain que cela soit? is that certain?

9. In this case, if you add a third Verb in the sentence, it must be a Subjunctive as well as the second: as,

M'assurez-vous qu'il s'attende que je vienne? do you maintain that he expects me to come?

10. Fourthly after *quel* or *quelque*, signifying whichsoever, or whatever, or how much soever; and after *quoique*, meaning whatever: as,

Quels que soient les hommes, whatever men be, or let men be what they will.

Quelle que soit la malice du cœur, whatever be the malice of the heart, or let the malice of the heart be what it will.

Quoique je fasse, let me do what I will.

11. Fifthly after *que* instead of *si*, if; and instead of *de ce que*, that, or of this that: as,

<i>Si vous voulez & que vous</i>	} if you will, and if you use means.
<i>preniez des mesures,</i>	
instead of, <i>si vous prenez des</i>	
<i>mesures,</i>	

Je

Je suis surpris que vous ne m'en parliez pas,
 instead of, *de ce que vous ne m'en parliez pas.* } I am surprised you do not speak to me of it.

12. Sixthly after the determinative *que* preceded by a Superlative, or a Pronoun negative: as,

Le meilleur parti qui se puisse prendre, the best way that can be taken.

Le plus beau qui soit.—*Nul que je sache.* The finest that is or may be.—None that I know of.

13. And especially after the Pronoun *qui* between two Verbs: when *qui* imports some desire, want or necessity, or signifies *de maniere que*, so that, *afin que*, in order that: as,

Il faut des Magistrats qui fassent leur devoir, we must have such Magistrates as do their duty.

Prenez un ami que vous estimiez, take such a friend as you may have a value for.

Cherchez-vous un guide qui vous séduise? do you seek a guide who may lead you astray?

This is to say: *Il faut des Magistrats, & il faut qu'ils fassent leur devoir,* there must be Magistrates and they must do their duty.

Prenez un ami fait de maniere que vous l'estimiez, take a friend of such a temper that you may have a value for him.

Cherchez-vous un guide afin qu'il vous séduise? you seek a guide that he may lead you astray?

14. But if *qui* does not express any desire, want

want or necessity, the following Verb is no Subjunctive: as,

Je cherche un homme qui m'est venu trouver, I am looking for a man, who came to seek me.

THE USE OF THE SUBJUNCTIVE TENSES.

The present Tense is often made use of in the future sense: as,

Croyez-vous, qu'il vienne? do you think he is coming? for, *croyez-vous qu'il viendra?* do you think he will come?

15. The time to be used in the Subjunctive Mode is regulated by the Tense of the foregoing Verb. When the first Verb is either in the present or future Tense, the second must be in the present Subjunctive, or its compound, if the English Verb be in the past time: as,

Je suis fâché que vous ne l'ayez pas trouvé, I am sorry you did not find him.

Je ne me soucie pas qu'il y vienne, I don't care he should come there.

Me persuaderez-vous que je ne sois pas dans mon bon sens? will you persuade me, I am not in my right senses?

16. When the first Verb is in any other Tense but the present or future Indicative, the second Verb must be in the time past of the Subjunctive: as,

Je

J'aurois souhaité que vous eussiez plus de satisfaction, I could or should have wished that you had more satisfaction.

17. The imperfectly past *j'aurois* &c. and its compound *j'aurois eu* &c. are said to belong to the Subjunctive Mode, only in as much as they are conditional Tenses, but no otherwise; for they are never preceded by any of the foregoing conjunctions, verbs or conditional pronouns.

18. The imperfectly past ending in *rois*, *j'aurois* &c. denotes a thing that may be in an uncertain time, depending on another uncertainty: as,

Je vous aimerois, quand même je serois Roi, ou si j'étois Roi, I would love you, tho' I were a King, or if I was a King.

Que ne me le demandez-vous? je vous le donnerois, why don't you ask it of me? I would give it you.

Je voudrois que vous vinssiez, I would have you come: viz. *pourvu que cela se pût, ou si cela étoit en mon pouvoir,* provided it could be so, or if it were in my power.

19. The compound of the imperfectly past denotes a thing past in an uncertain time: but conditionally so: that is, such a thing would have been if, &c. as,

J'aurois eu l'avantage, si l'on m'avoit écouté, I should have had the advantage, had I been hearkened to.

20. The compound of the Preterite commonly follows

follows the Imperfectly past Indicative or Subjunctive.

Il ne suffisoit pas que vous en eussiez parlé à son frere, it was not enough that you had spoken to his brother about it.

Il ne suffiroit pas que vous en fussiez convenu, it would not be sufficient that you had agreed to it.

THE INFINITIVE MODE.

1. The French Grammarians look upon this Mode as a mere Noun Substantive and decline it thus.

Nom. Acc. *Avoir, être, aimer, finir, recevoir, rendre.*

Gen. Abl. *d'avoir, d'être, d'aimer, de finir, de recevoir, de rendre.*

Dat. *à avoir, à être, à aimer, à finir, à recevoir, à rendre.*

2. The Preposition *à, de* and *pour*, are put before the Infinitive Mode to answer our Preposition *to*: as,

Vous aurez de la peine à l'en convaincre, you will find some trouble to convince him of it.

Je serois fâché de perdre votre amitié, I should be sorry to lose your friendship.

C'est pour vous entendre qu'on vient, it is to hear you that they come.

3. *à* is made use of, 1. when the Infinitive Mode has before it any of the following or such like Verbs: as,

Aimer, to love.

Fr. Gram.

E

Animer,

<i>Animer,</i>	to egg or set on.
<i>Apprendre,</i>	to learn, teach.
<i>Avoir,</i>	to have.
<i>S'apprêter,</i>	to prepare for.
<i>Chercher,</i>	to seek.
<i>Se disposer,</i>	to dispose ones self.
<i>Encourager,</i>	to encourage.
<i>Enseigner,</i>	to teach.
<i>Exciter,</i>	to excite.
<i>Se dissiper,</i>	to divert ones self.
<i>Se hasarder,</i>	to venture.
<i>Hésiter,</i>	to hesitate.
<i>Inviter,</i>	to invite.
<i>Montrer,</i>	to shew, teach.
<i>S'occuper,</i>	to be busy.
<i>Se plaire,</i>	to delight in.
<i>Presser,</i>	to press or urge.
<i>Se préparer,</i>	to prepare for.
<i>Prier,</i>	to invite.
<i>Solliciter,</i>	to solicit, to urge.
<i>Se résoudre,</i>	to resolve upon.
<i>Tarder,</i>	to tarry.
<i>Venir, parvenir,</i>	to come to: as,

Il aime à badiner, he likes to trifle.
Je vous apprendrai à parler, I'll teach you to speak.
Qu'avez-vous à faire? what have you to do?
J'ai un mot à vous dire. I have a word to say to you.
On m'a prié à souper, I am invited to supper.
S'il vient à le savoir, if he comes to know it.

4. 2dly, When the Infinitive begins a sentence, or is inserted by way of parenthesis, as in the following and such like turns.

A vous dire la vérité, à ne vous rien cacher, to tell you the truth, to hide nothing from you.

On diroit, à vous voir, que vous avez été malade, one would say, by your looks, that you have been sick.

On s'imagineroit, à l'entendre, qu'il a tout vu, one would think, by what he says, that he has seen every thing.

5. 3dly, When it has before it an Adjective that governs the Dative Case; such as,

Enclin, inclined to. *Prêt,* ready. *Propre,* proper, fit for. *Porté,* prone, apt to. *Prompt,* quick, hasty. *Sujet,* subject, apt, liable to: as,

Il est prêt à vous servir, he is ready to serve you.

Elle est adonnée à mentir, she is given to lying.

As also to express the use a thing is fit or made for: as,

Un verre à boire.--De l'huile à brûler. A drinking glass.--Oil fit for burning, or lamp-oil.

Une maison à loger un Prince, a house fit to lodge a Prince in.

6. 4thly, When it is preceded by an Adjective with the word *chose* expressed or understood.

C'est une chose honteuse à dire, facile à faire, dangereuse à exécuter, it is a shameful thing to say, easy to do, dangerous to execute.

Cela est bon à savoir, or *c'est une bonne chose à savoir,* it is good to know that.

7. 5thly, When it has before it the Verb *être*, or the Impersonal *il y a*: as,

Il y a de la témérité à entreprendre une affaire de cette nature, there is rashness in undertaking an affair of that kind.

C'est à vous à jouer, it is your turn to play. *Il est à présumer*, it is to be presumed. *Les méchans sont à craindre*, the wicked are to be feared.

8. *De* is used before the Infinitive Mode. 1st, When it has before it a Substantive, and is followed by an English Participle in *ing*, preceded by *of*, *from*, *with*: as,

L'art de peindre. Le desir d'amasser des richesses. Vous m'empêchez de le faire. The art of painting. The desire of gathering riches. You hinder me from doing it.

9. 2dly, When it is preceded by an Adjective that governs the Genitive case, or the Ablative, such as,

Bien-aise, glad. *Digne*, worthy. *Empêché*, hindered. *Las*, tired. *Indigne*, unworthy. *Satisfait*, satisfied. *Content*, content. *Contraint*, forced. *Ennuyé*, tired, weary. *Fâché*, sorry. *Ravi*, overjoyed. *Sûr*, sure, &c. as,

On l'a jugé digne d'être récompensé, he was judged worthy of being rewarded.

Je ne suis pas sûr de partir aujourd'hui, I am not sure of setting out to day.

10. 3dly, *De* is used after all Verbs except those of the 3d and 13th rule: as,

Il ne fait que d'arriver, he is but just now arrived.

Je vous prie de le faire, I beg of you to do it.

Il le menace de le tuer, he threatens to kill him.

Il se repent del' avoir fait, he repents having done it.

Nous sortons de diner, we are just come from dinner.

Il vient de le payer, he has just been paying him.

N. B. The Verb *prier* requires the Preposition *à* when it means to invite; and the Preposition *de* when it means to desire, beg or pray.

11. 4thly, When it has an Adjective before it, with the Verb *être* impersonally used: as,

Il est expédient, bon, utile, nécessaire de remédier au plutôt à ces abus, it is expedient, good, profitable, necessary to redress these abuses speedily.

Il est impossible de mieux faire, it is impossible to do better.

Il est difficile de tromper un vieillard, it is a hard matter to deceive an old man.

12. You may use *à* or *de* indifferently before an Infinitive after the following Verbs and some few others.

Contraindre, to constrain. *Commencer*, to begin.

S'efforcer, to endeavour. *Continuer*, to continue.

Tacher, to strive. *Essayer*, to try.

Engager, to prevail upon. *Manquer*, to fail, miss.

Exhorter, to exhort.

Forcer, to force, to oblige: as,

L'armée commençoit à marcher, the army began to march.

Ils avoient commencé d'exercer leur Magistrature, they had begun to exercise their magistracy.

13. Put no Preposition to an Infinitive Mode, after the following Verbs.

<i>Aimer mieux,</i>	to have rather,
<i>Aller,</i>	to go,
<i>Avoir beau,</i>	to be in vain.
<i>Compter,</i>	to reckon.
<i>Croire, penser,</i>	to think.
<i>Devoir,</i>	to be under obligation,
<i>Daigner,</i>	to vouchsafe.
<i>Entendre, ouir,</i>	to hear.
<i>Envoyer,</i>	to send.
<i>Faire,</i>	to make, oblige.
<i>Ne faire que,</i>	to do nothing but.
<i>Falloir,</i>	to be needful, must.
<i>Laisser,</i>	to let.
<i>Oser,</i>	to dare.
<i>Penser,</i>	to be like to.
<i>Pouvoir,</i>	to be able, may, can.
<i>Savoir,</i>	to know how.
<i>Venir,</i>	to come.
<i>Vouloir,</i>	to be willing, will: as,

Je dois aller demain à la campagne, I am to go to morrow into the country.

Il a pensé se casser le cou, he had like to have broken his neck.

Il faut mourir tôt ou tard, we must die sooner or later.

Je croyois devoir faire son desir, I thought it was my duty to do what he wished.

Elle

Elle ne fait que babiller, she does nothing but chatter.

On a beau dire, (it is fine talking) it is in vain to talk, or, people may say what they will.

14. When an Infinitive Mode is the subject of what is affirmed or denied in a Sentence, it has no Preposition before it: as,

Dire & tout de suite se dédire, *ce n'est pas agir de bonne foi*, to say and straight unsay is not to act like an honest man.

C'est parler en homme sensé, that is to talk like a sensible man.

15. Put *pour* before the Infinitive Mode, where intention, design, end or cause is understood: as,

Je suis venu pour avoir l'honneur de vous saluer,
I come to have the honour of paying my respects to you.

Je l'ai fait pour vous faire plaisir, I did it with the intention of doing you a kindness.

N. B. When *venir* signifies the same as *parvenir*, to come at an object, it requires the Preposition *à* after it, Rule 3; when it signifies a thing just past, it requires *de*, Rule 10; when it denotes the end for which, it either requires the pure Infinitive, or the Preposition *pour*, Rule 13 and 15.

16. To the foregoing Verbs add these Prepositions and Conjunctions which also govern the Infinitive Mode.

Après,

after.

Au lieu de,

instead of.

Afin

<i>Afin de</i>		in order to.
<i>De peur</i>	] <i>de,</i>	for fear of.
<i>De crainte</i>		
<i>Loin de,</i>		far from.
<i>Plutôt que de,</i>		rather than.
<i>Sans,</i>		without.

THE IMPERATIVE MODE.

17. This Mode has but one tense, and no first person singular.—The second person singular, as observed before, is as the first Indicative; the first and second plural are the same with the Indicative; and the third persons of both singular and plural are always the same with the third persons Subjunctive: as,

<i>Aime,</i>	love or do thou love.
<i>Qu'il aime,</i>	let him love.
<i>Aimons,</i>	let us love.
<i>Aimez,</i>	love ye.
<i>Qu'ils aiment,</i>	let them love.
<i>Finis,</i>	do thou finish.
<i>Qu'il finisse,</i>	let ihm finish.
<i>Finissons,</i>	let us finish.
<i>Finissez,</i>	finish ye.
<i>Qu'ils finissent,</i>	let them finish.
<i>Reçois,</i>	do thou receive.
<i>Qu'il reçoive,</i>	let them receive.
<i>Recevons,</i>	let us receive.
<i>Recevez,</i>	receive ye.
<i>Qu'ils reçoivent,</i>	let them receive.

Rends,

<i>Rends,</i>	render thou.
<i>Qu'il rende,</i>	let him render.
<i>Rendons,</i>	let us render.
<i>Rendez,</i>	render ye.
<i>Qu'ils rendent,</i>	let them render.

18. But the two auxiliary Verbs *avoir* and *être*, and the Verb *sçavoir* to know, take their Imperative entirely from the Subjunctive Mode: as,

<i>Aie,</i>	have thou.
<i>Qu'il ait,</i>	let him have.
<i>Ayons,</i>	let us have.
<i>Ayez,</i>	have ye.
<i>Qu'ils aient,</i>	let them have.
<i>Sois,</i>	be thou.
<i>Qu'il soit,</i>	let him be.
<i>Soyons,</i>	let us be.
<i>Soyez,</i>	be ye.
<i>Qu'ils soient,</i>	let them be.
<i>Sçache,</i>	know thou.
<i>Qu'il sçache,</i>	let him know.
<i>Sçachons,</i>	let us know.
<i>Sçachez,</i>	know ye.
<i>Qu'ils sçachent,</i>	let them know.

19. *S* must be added to the second person singular, when it ends in a mute *e*; and to *va*, go thou, when it is immediately followed by *en* and *y* governed by the Imperative Mode: as,

<i>Donnes-en</i>	give some.
<i>Portes-y,</i>	carry thither.
<i>Vas-y,</i>	go thither.

Penses-y,

Penses-y, think on it.

Prends-en ma parole, take my word for it.

But if *en* be a preposition, the *s* must be omitted in the second person singular of the Imperative Mode: as,

O Dieu ! porte en mon ame la douceur & la paix,
O God, instill into my breast meekness and peace.

20. There are other Verbs that admit a final *s* in the second person singular, which some would have retrenched; but it must be added to the following, and those like them,

<i>Combats,</i>	fight.
<i>Conclus,</i>	conclude.
<i>Cours,</i>	run.
<i>Crains,</i>	fear.
<i>Dors,</i>	sleep.
<i>Joins,</i>	join.
<i>Mets,</i>	put.
<i>Parts,</i>	depart.
<i>Résous,</i>	resolve.
<i>Sens,</i>	feel or smell.

21. But it may either be used or not in these Verbs; for you may say.

Tai-toi, or tais-toi,
hold thy tongue.

Tien, or tiens.
hold thou.

Vien, or viens,
come thou.

Voi, or vois,
see thou.

NEUTER

NEUTER VERBS.

Neuter Verbs are conjugated like the others and take the Auxiliary Verb *être* in their compound tenses. But *monter*, *remonter*, *descendre*, when they govern a Noun or Pronoun in the Accusative case are conjugated with *avoir*: as *il a monté l'escalier*. *Sortir*, *demeurer*, and *passer*, are sometimes conjugated with *être*, sometimes with *avoir*.

REFLECTED OR RECIPROCAL VERBS,

A reflected Verb is a Verb active conjugated with a double Pronoun before each person: as, *je me promene*, I walk, *tu te promenes*, *il se promene*, &c.

The compound tenses of all the reflected Verbs, though conjugated in English with the Verb *to have*, must be conjugated in French with the Verb *être* to be, and not *avoir*: as, *je me suis repenti*, I have repented: *je m'étois*, or *je me fus repenti*, I had repented: *je me serai repenti*, I shall or will have repented: *je me serois repenti*, I should or would have repented.

The Verb *venir* and its compounds, as well as most Verbs of motion take the Auxiliary Verb *être* in their compound tenses: as, *je suis venu*, I come or am come: *j'étois*, or *je fus venu*, I had or was come: *je serai venu*, I shall or will have come: *je serois venu*, I should or would have come, &c.

IMPERSONAL VERBS.

These Verbs are only conjugated in the third person singular and are always preceded by one of the following Pronouns, *ce*, *il* or *on*. They are conjugated in the same manner as the personal Verbs from which they are derived.

Il y a, there is, there are: *il y avoit*, or *il y eut*, there was or were: *il y aura*, there shall or will be: *il y a eu*, there has or have been: *il y avoit*, or *il y eût eu*, there had been: *il y aura eu*, there shall or will have been: *qu'il y ait*, let there be: *il y aurait*, there should or would be: *qu'il y eût*, that there might, could, should or would be: *qu'il y ait eu*, that there might have been: *il y aurait eu*, there should or would have been: *qu'il y eût eu*, that there might, could, should or would have been: *y avoir*, to be there: *y ayant*, there being: *y ayant eu*, there having been.

Il faut, it behoves, must: *il falloir* & *il fallut*, it behoved: *il faudra*, it shall or will behave: *il a fallu*, it has behoved: *qu'il faille*, let it behave: *il faudrait*, it should or would behave: *qu'il fallût*, that it might, could, should or would behave: *qu'il ait fallu*, that it might have behoved: *il aurait fallu*, it should or would have behoved: *qu'il eût fallu*, that it might, could, should or would have behoved: *falloir*, to behave: *avoir fallu*, to have behoved: *ayant fallu*, having behoved.

We say either, *il me faut faire cela*, I must do that: or, *il faut que je fasse cela*, in the Subjunctive mode.

When the Verb *falloir* is used in the present or future

future tenses of the Indicative Mode, the following Verb must be in the present tense of the Subjunctive Mode: as, *il faut*; *il faudra que je le fasse*, I must do, I shall be obliged to do, or it will be necessary for me to do it.

When *falloir* is used in the Imperfect, Preterit or Conditional of the Indicative; the Verb following it must be in the Imperfect tense of the Subjunctive Mode, as, *il falloir*; *il fallut que j'allasse*, I was obliged, or it was necessary for me to go: *il faudroit que je parlasse*, I should be obliged, or it would be necessary for me to speak.

ON THE VERB *Avoir*, TO HAVE.

Avoir mal à la tête; *froid aux mains, aux pieds*, &c. to have a pain in one's head; to be cold in one's hands, feet, &c.

Avoir beau, to be in vain: *vous avez beau parler*, it is in vain for you to talk.

Avoir beaucoup de peine, to have much difficulty.

Avoir de la peine, j'ai de la peine à vous croire, I can hardly believe you.

Avoir besoin de, to want, to have occasion for.

Avoir la bonté, (*daigner*), to be so kind as.

Avoir connoissance, avis de, to have notice of.

Avoir bonne mine, to look well.

Avoir raison, to be in the right. *Avoir tort*, to be in the wrong.

ON *Etre*, TO BE.

Etre à son aise, to be in good circumstances.

Etre bien auprès de quelqu'un, to be in great favour with one.

Etre mal avec quelqu'un, to be out with one.

Etre de moitié, to go halves.

Etre à la portée du fusil, to be within gunshot.

Etre à portée de la la voix, to be within call.

Etre [*à la veille de*], to be upon the brink,
[*sur le point de*] or very near to.

ON *Faire*, TO MAKE OR DO.

Faire cas de, to value, to esteem.

Faire un tour de promenade, to take a walk.

Faire le malade, to pretend sickness.

Faire fond sur quelqu'un, to rely upon one.

Faire le bel esprit, to set up for a wit.

Faire scavoir, to let one know, to inform.

Faire faire, to get made, to oblige one to do.

Faire de son pis, to do one's worst.

Ne faire que de, to be but just: as, *il ne fait que d'arriver*, he is but just arrived,

Ne faire que, to do nothing but.

Se défaire de, to get rid of, to part with, to leave off.

C'en est fait de moi, I am undone.

C'en étoit fait de lui, he was undone.

C'en seroit fait de nous, we should be undone.

ON DIFFERENT VERBS.

Aimer mieux, to have rather, to choose rather.

Se donner bien des airs, to take a great deal upon one's self.

S'en prendre à quelqu'un, to lay the fault or blame upon one, to come upon one for.

Venir

Venir à bout de, to bring about.

Se passer de, to do without, or to be easy without.

Savoir bcn gré, to take kindly.

Trouver mauvais que, to take ill.

Ne tenir qu'à, to be in one's power: *il ne tient qu'à moi, vous, &c.* it is in my, your power, &c.

Il ne tient pas à moi, à vous, &c. it is not my, your fault, &c.

Vouloir du bien à, to wish well.

En vouloir à, to have an ill will against.

Je souhaiterois pouvoir, I wish I could.

Il y va, il y alloit de votre vie, your life is, was at stake.

Je ne laisse pas de, I nevertheless, or for all that.

Il me tarde de, I long to: as, *il me tarde que cela soit fait*, I long to have it done.

GOVERNMENT OF VERBS.

1. The Verb must agree with its Nominative case in number and person; but after collective nouns such: as, *amas, foule, infinité, nombre, la plupart*, &c. followed by a Genitive case, the Verb must agree with that Genitive in number: as, *la plupart de ses amis l'ont abandonné*, most of his friends have forsaken him. But *la moitié* and *le tiers* require the Verb in the singular: as, *la moitié des soldats entra*, one half of the soldiers entered.

2. The following Verbs govern the Genitive case, and most of them take *de* before the next Infinitive mode.

Se réjouir, se soucier, s'informer, se vanter, s'aviser, se piquer, avoir pitié, se moquer, se repentir, avoir besoin, manquer, s'embarrasser, se méfier, se défier, convenir, disconvenir, médire, être fâché, se contenter, s'approcher, s'acquiescer, se servir, to use, se rétracter, s'affliger, s'informer, se souvenir, se vanter, jouir, abuser, user, se desister, s'indigner, s'attrister, s'abstenir, &c.

3. These govern the Dative case, and most of them take *à* before the next Infinitive mode.

Plaire, déplaire, résister, obéir, survivre, se fier, penser, pourvoir, subvenir, nuire, applaudir, se soumettre, renoncer, compâtrer, contrevenir, ressembler, tendre, viser, aboutir, pardonner, obvier, insulte, s'attacher, s'attendre, prétendre, s'amuser, s'exposer, s'occuper, passer le tems.

4. *Satisfaire* governs the Dative of the thing, and the Accusative of the person.

5. The Verbs *ôter, enlever, ravir, arracher*, and others of that kind. as also, *demander*, and *défendre*, to forbid, govern the Dative case of the person, and Accusative of the thing. *Echapper* governs the Dative. *Oter quelque chose à quelqu'un. Demander quelque chose à quelqu'un.*

PARTICIPLE.

1. The Participle Present used as a Verb is indeclinable: as, *une femme craignant le danger*; but as an Adjective it must agree with the Substantive in gender and number: as, *une couleur changeante*.

2. The Participle Preterite used with the Verb *avoir* is indeclinable: as, *elle a acheté; ils ont brûlé*:

brûlé: but when used with *être* it is declinable: as, *sa mere est morte; ils sont arrivés.*

3. When the compound tenses of any Verb, whether conjugated with *avoir* or *être*, are preceded by *que, quel, le, la, les*, and *me, te, se, nous, vous*, in the Accusative case, the Participle is declinable: as, *les plumes que j'ai taillées*, the pens which I have made. *Quels livres avez-vous lus?* what books have you read? *Je les ai vus &c.* I have seen them.

4. But the Participle Preterite is indeclinable, when the compound tense is preceded by *me, te, se, nous* and *vous*, in the Dative case, or more properly when they precede the Participle, and are directly governed by it: as, *nous nous sommes imaginé*, we have fancied to ourselves: *elle s'est donné la mort.*

5. It is indeclinable, when it is followed by an Active Verb that governs these Pronouns, and when the Nominative is placed after the Verb: as, *les montres qu'il a fait faire; elle s'est laissé périr; la doctrine qu'a enseigné Platon.* The *que* and *se* are governed by *faire* and *périr*. *Platon* is the Nominative of the Verb, and placed after it.

6. It is indeclinable with Impersonal Verbs: *dû, pu* and *voulu*, are always indeclinable.

7. It is likewise indeclinable, when it is followed by an Adjective or Noun used adjectively: as, *je l'avois cru grande; elle s'est fait Religieuse.*

8. *Ayant, étant* and *été*, are always indeclinable.

A D V E R B.

1. The Adverb is generally placed after the Verb, or between the Auxiliary Verb, and the

Participle in the compound tense. *Rien* and *tout* follow the same rule: *il agit chrétieusement; j'ai soigneusement pratiqué cette règle.*

2. The Adverbs *jamais, toujours, souvent*, joined to another Adverb ought to be placed first: as, *ils ont toujours murement pesé ces affaires.*

3. Adjectives are often used adverbially, and then they are always in the masculine singular: as, *elle chante faux; elles parlent haut; elle sent mauvais; elles voient clair; elle resta court; elles se font fort de la réussir.*

4. Yet we say, *une nouvelle venue*, for a woman just arrived, &c. *des fleurs fraîches cueillies.*

5. *Tout* used adverbially is indeclinable: as, *ils sont tout étourdis; des gens tout prêts à partir*, persons quite ready to depart. Except when it goes before an Adjective of the *Feminine gender and singular Number*: as, *toute agréable & toute belle que soit la campagne; cette femme est toute affligée & toute consternée.* But if this Adjective of the *Feminine gender* be in the plural number, *tout* is indeclinable before vowels, and declinable before consonants: *ces femmes sont tout interdites & toutes consternées*, these women are quite silenced and quite dismayed.

6. When there is a Substantive between *quelque* and *que*, *s* must be added if the Substantive be in the plural number: as, *quelques richesses que vous ayez.* But if there be an Adjective between *quelques* and *que*, *s* is not added though joined with a noun in the plural number: as *quelque habiles, quelque éclairés que vous soyez.*

7. When the Substantive is placed after the *qu'* and the Verb, we must use *quelle que, qu'il s'en qu'*:
as,

as, quelle que *soit* votre naissance, quelles que *soient* vos dignités, vous ne devez mépriser personne.

THE NEGATIVES *Ne, Pas, Point.*

8. *Ne* is used without *pas* or *point* with *jamais*, *guere*, *plus*, *nul*, *aucun*, *rien*, *personne*, *ni*, *nullement*, &c. and before *goute*, *mot*, taken adverbially: as, *l'utile n'est jamais où n'est pas l'honnête; on n'y a plus d'interêt; je ne fais aucun cas de la hardiesse, si elle n'est accompagnée de prudence; rien d'injuste n'est avantageux; l'ignorant ne voit goutte; il ne boit ni ne mange.*

9. *Personne* in the sense of *no body*, *any body*, is of the masculine gender; but when it signifies *person* it is of the feminine: as, *la personne que vous voyez.*

10. *Personne*, *any body*, *rien*, *any thing*, *jamais*, ever, in sentences of interrogation, admiration, wonder and doubt, are used without *ne*: as, *personne trouvera-t-il jamais cette cause? will any one ever find out this cause?*

11. *Ne* is likewise used without *pas* or *point* before *que* put for *seulement*, only: as, *il n'a dû voir l'ennemi que pour le vaincre.*

12. After *que* used for *pourquoi*, why: as, *que n'avons-nous autant d'ardeur pour la vertu, que nous en avons pour le plaisir?*

13. *Ne* is used with *que* when coming after the Verb *s'empêcher*, *prendre garde* (signifying to be on one's guard) in an affirmative sentence: as, *j'empêcherai qu'on ne vous trompe; prenez garde qu'on ne vous arrête.* But if *prendre garde* signifies to reflect, *ne pas* must be used: as, *prenez garde que je ne dis pas tout-à-fait cela.*

14. *Ne* is not put after *que*, when *empêcher*, *prendre garde*, *craindre*, *avoir peur*, *appréhender*, are accompanied with *ne pas*: as, *si l'on ne veut pas faire le bien, il ne faut pas empêcher que les autres le fassent.*

15. *Ne* must likewise be used with *que* that follows, *craindre*, *avoir peur*, *appréhender*, when one does not wish the thing to happen that is expressed by the second Verb, *il craint, il appréhende que sa maladie ne soit mortelle.*

The same is to be observed when *de crainte que*, *de peur que*, are found in the same manner: as, *suivez-le de crainte, or, de peur qu'il ne s'égare.*

16. But if one wish the thing to happen that is expressed by the second Verb, *pas* or *point* must be added to *ne*. *Je crains que mon père n'arrive pas assez tôt.*

17. When *ne* occurs before the Verb *nier*, to deny, it must be repeated after the *que*. *Je ne nie pas que je ne l'aie dit.*

18. *Ne* is used after *que* when preceded by these words *autre*, *autrement*, and is followed by a Verb in the Indicative mode. *On méprise ceux qui parlent autrement qu'ils ne pensent: on se voit d'un autre œil qu'on ne voit son prochain.*

19. When the Adverbs *plus*, *moins*, *mieux*, *pis*, and the Adjectives *meilleur*, *moindre*, *pire*, are followed in a sentence by *que* and a Verb in the Indicative mode, *ne* is placed before the Verb. *Ily a des Auteurs qui écrivent mieux qu'ils ne parlent.*

20. *Plus* and *point* are often retrenched after *oser*, *cesser*, *pouvoir*: as, *je n'ose le blâmer; je ne puis aller le voir; je ne cesse de l'avertir.* We likewise say *je ne sçaurois*, for *je ne puis.*

21. *Pas* and *point* are suppressed after *depuis que, il y a . . . que*, when followed by a Verb in the past time: as, *comment vous êtes-vous porté, depuis que je vous ai vu? il y a trois mois que je ne l'ai rencontré.*

22. But *pas* and *point* must be added, when the Verb is of the present time: as, *depuis que je ne le vois pas; il y a un an que nous ne nous parlons point.*

Ne may likewise be used alone with *savoir*, when we would express an uncertainty. *Je ne sais si j'irai vous voir; il ne sait ce qu'il doit faire.*

23. But we must employ *ne pas*, or *ne point*, when we would mean to say we are totally ignorant of a thing: *c'est une histoire que je ne sais point.*

24. *Point* is a stronger negative term than *pas*, meaning *not at all*. *Si pour avoir du bien il en coûte à la probité, je n'en veux point.*

25. *Pas* is used before Adverbs, and nouns of number. *Pas beaucoup; il n'a pas un sou.*

26. At the end of an elliptic phrase, and in answering a question *point* is used for *non*; but *pas* never is. *Je le croyais mon ami, mais point. Lirez-vous cet ouvrage? Point.*

27. *Point* is used in asking a question, if the interrogation implies a doubt. *N'avez-vous point menti? N'est-ce point vous que j'ai rencontré?* But if we have no doubt of the thing asked, we say: *N'avez-vous pas menti? N'est-ce pas vous que j'ai rencontré?*

TABLE OF ADVERBS
and Adverbial Phrases.

Abondamment, abundantly, plentifully.

à l'abandon, at random, in confusion, in disorder.

d'abord, at first.

Absolument, absolutely.

d'accord, granted, done.

Agréablement, pleasantly, comfortably.

Ainsi, (*de même*,) so.

Aisément, easily.

mal-Aisément, with much ado.

dans un An d'ici, a year hence.

l'Année qui vient, the next year.

Anciennement,) formerly, anciently.

Autrefois,

en Ami, friendly.

à l'Amiable, amicably.

en Arrière, backwards.

Assez, enough.

Assûrément, certainly.

Aujourd'hui, to day.

Time	{	<i>d'Aujourd'hui en huit</i> , this day
to come.		night.
	{	<i>d'Aujourd'hui en quinze</i> , this day
		fortnight.

Time	{	<i>il y a Aujourd'hui huit jours</i> , this day
past.		week.
	{	<i>il y a Aujourd'hui quinze jours</i> , this day,
		fortnight.

autant, as much, as many.

tout Autant,) just as, just as much.
tout Aussi,)
à l'Avenir, for the future, hereafter.
à l'Angloise, after the English manner, or fashion.
à l'Italienne, à la Françoisise, à la Turque.

Bas, à or en Bas, below, down.

en Badinant, for diversion.

Beaucoup,) much, many, a great deal.
Bien,)

à Beaucoup près, nothing near so.

de Beaucoup, by much.

Bien, well, very.

de Bon cœur, heartily.

de Bonne heure, betimes.

de Bon jeu, fairly.

de Bon matin, early.

de Bouche, by word of mouth.

à la Bonne heure, in good time, luckily.

à Bon droit, deservedly, justly.

à Bon marché, cheap.

à Bride abbatue, or, *à toute bride,* full speed.

à Cause de quoi, on what account.

à Cela près, that excepted.

Cependant, in the mean while, nevertheless.

Combien, how much, how many, how, how long.

How much, how many, how, are rendered in French by *que* before an admiration: as, *que vous êtes grand!* how tall you are!

Comme, as, like.

Comment, how,

à Contre cœur, against one's will.

à Contre sens, the contrary way, in a wrong sense.

à Contre temps, unseasonably.

à Corps perdu, hand over head, desperately.

à Côté,

à l'écart,

à part,

à quartier,

à Côté l'un de l'autre, a-breast.

de Côté & d'autre, up and down, about.

Davantage, more.

Dedans, within.

en Dedans, inwardly.

Dehors,

en Dehors,) without.

Déjà, already.

Demain, to morrow.

le Lendemain, the day after.

après Demain, the day after to morrow.

Dernierement, lately.

ci-Dessus, above.

par-Dessus, over and above.

Dessous,

au Dessous,) underneath

à Découvert, openly.

à Demi,

à Moitié,) half, by halves.

à Dessein, on purpose, designedly.

à Droite, on the right.

Encore, again, yet, as yet.

Enfin, at last.

Ensuite, afterwards, then.

Entièrement, entirely.

Exprès, on purpose.

à l'Ecart, out of the way.

à l'Entour, round about.

à l'Envers, the wrong side outwards.

à l'Envi, in emulation.

aux Environs, thereabouts.

En nulle maniere, in no wise.

En plein jour, or, *en plein midi*, at noon, at mid-day.

En temps & lieu, in proper time and place.

En tout cas, whatever may happen.

En un clin d'œil, in the twinkling of an eye.

Facilement, easily.

Fidèlement, faithfully.

à la, or *de File*, in a file.

à la Fois, together.

combien de Fois? how many times?

tant de Fois, so many times.

Fort, very.

Fort & ferme, stoutly.

à Fond, thoroughly. to the bottom.

de Fond en comble, from top to bottom.

de Front, a-breast.

Galamment, genteely.

Goutte à goutte, drop by drop.

Guères (with *ne* before the verb) little, but little.

à la Hâte, in haste.

en or *la Haut*, up there, above, up-stairs.

d'Heure en heure, hourly, every hour.

Hier, yesterday; *hier au soir*, last night.

avant Hier, the day before yesterday.

Ici, here; *ici autour*, hereabouts; *ici près*, hard by.

d'Ici, from hence.

d'Ici en quinze jours, within a fortnight.

à l'Instant, immediately.

Jamais, ever, never ; *à jamais*, for ever.

Justement, justly.

Jusqu'à quand ? how long ?

Jusqu'ici, hitherto, as far as here.

Jusques-là, so far ; *jusqu'où ?* how far ?

de Jour, in the day time.

de Jour à autre, de jour en jour, from day to day.

Là, there, thither.

Là autour, thereabouts ; *là bas*, yonder.

De-là, from thence.

Par Là, through there, that way.

Loin, far ; *de loin*, far off.

Long-temps, a long while.

Lors, alors, pour lors, then.

dès-Lors, from that time.

Mal, ill, wrong.

Maintenance, now.

Médiocrement, indifferently.

Même, even, yet.

de Même, so, in like manner.

Mieux, better.

de Mieux en mieux, better and better.

Moins, less ; à moins, for less, at less.

au Moins, tout au moins, at the least.

en Moins de rien, in a moment.

Naïvement, plainly, ingenuously.

Naturellement, naturally, by nature.

au Naturel, to the life.

Ni--ni, neither--nor.

Non, non pas, or point, no, not.

de Nuit, in the night time.

Obligamment, kindly, obligingly.

Où ? where ? *d'où ?* from whence ? *par où ?*
which way ?

Oui, yes.

Pas à pas, step by step.

de Part & d'autre, on both sides.

nulle Part, no where.

à Peine, hardly, scarcely.

Pêle-mêle, in confusion.

Peut-être, may be, perhaps.

Peu, little ; *peu à peu*, by little and little.

à Peu près, *à peu de chose près*, almost, very
near.

dans Peu, in a short time:

dépuis Peu, lately, not long ago.

au Pis aller, let the worst come to the worst.

de Pis en Pis, worse and worse.

de Plein gré, with a good will, freely.

à Pleines mains, largely.

Plus, more, above ; *plus qu'il n'en faut*, more
than enough.

au Plus, *tout au plus*, at the most.

de Plus en plus, more and more.

à Plus forte raison, much more so.

Plutôt, sooner.

Point du tout, not at all.

à Point nommé, *à propos*, seasonably.

Pourquoi or *que ne ?* why ?

de Près, near, nearly narrowly.

Premierement or *en premier lieu*, first in the first
place.

dès à Présent, from this time.

Presque, almost ; *presque toujours*, most commonly.

de Propos délibéré, on purpose.

Par cas fortuit, by chance, accidentally.

Par derriere, behind.

Par dessus le marché, into the bargain.

Par en bas, downward ; *par en haut*, upward.

Par malice, through ill nature.

Par mégarde, unawares.

Par terre, upon the ground.

Quand? when? *depuis quand*? how long is it since?

Que? why? how?

Quelquefois, sometimes.

à Quoi bon? to what purpose?

Rarement, seldom.

au or du Reste, as to the rest.

à Rebours, the wrong way.

à Reculons, backwards.

à la Renverse, backwards, upon one's back.

Sens devant derriere, preposterously.

Sens dessus dessous, topsy turvy.

de tous Sens or de tous les sens, every way.

Séparément, separately.

Seulement, only.

de Sang froid, in cool blood.

de Suite, together, one after another.

Sur le champ, directly, upon the spot.

Tant, so much, so many ; *tant mieux*, so much the better.

Tant pis, so much the worse.

Tantôt, by and by.

Tôt au tard, one time or other.

Tant soit peu, ever so little.

Tard,

Tard, late.

au plus Tard, the latest.

à Temps, time enough, in proper time.

de long Temps, this long while.

de Temps en temps, } now and then, from time
de Temps à autre, } to time.

à Tort, wrongfully.

à Tort ou à droit, right or wrong.

à Tort & à travers, at random.

Trop, too much.

Toujours, always.

pour Toujours, for ever and ever.

Tous les jours, every day.

Tour à tour, by turns.

Tout-à-coup, } suddenly, on a sudden, all
Tout d'un coup, } at once.

Tout-à-fait, quite.

Tout-à-l'heure, this minute, presently.

Tout droit, straight along.

Tout de bon, in good earnest.

Tout du long, all along.

à Tout bout de champ, } at every turn.
à Tous coups, }

de Toutes ses forces, with all his or her might.

par Tout, every where.

par Tout où, wherever.

Vîte, vîtement, quickly.

Vivement, au Vif, to the quick.

à Vuide, empty.

au plus Vîte, with all speed.

PREPOSITIONS.

The following govern the Genitive or Ablative Case.

1. *Autour de*, about, round.
- à cause de*, because of.
- à cause de vous, de lui d'elle, de nous, &c.* on your, his, her, our, &c. account.
- à côté de*, aside, by.
- à couvert de*, free, secure, or screened from.
- à fleur de*, close to, even with.
- à force de*, by dint of.
- à moins de*, under.
- à raison de*, at the rate of.
- à l'abri de*, sheltered from.
- à l'égal de*, equal to, in comparifon.
- à l'égard de*, with regard, with respect, as to, concerning.
- à la faveur de*, by means of.
- à l'infçu de*, without the knowledge, unknown to.
- à la manière de,* } in or after the manner, or
- à la mode de,* } fashion.
- à l'opposite de*, over againft.
- au deçà de,* } on this fide,
- en deçà de,* }
- au delà de*, on that fide, on the other fide.
- au dehors de*, out, without.
- au deffus de*, above, over, upon.
- au devant de*, before.
- aller au devant de*, to go to meet.
- au derriere de*, behind, on the back part.
- au dedans de*, in, within.
- au lieu de*, inftead of.
- au milieu de*, in the middle of.

au prix de, in comparifon of.
aux environs de, about, round about.
enfuite de, after.
faute de, for want of.
hors de, out of.
le long de, along.
loin de, far from.
près or proche de,] near or nigh.
auprès de,
tout auprès de, clofe, hard by.
vis-à-vis de, over againft.

The following govern the Dative Cafe.

2. *Conformément*, according to.
Jufqu'à or jufques à, till, untill, even to, as far as to.
Par rapport à, with refpect to, on account of.
Quant à, as for, as to.

The following require the Accufative Cafe.

3. *Après*, after.
Avant, before,
Avec, with.
A travers, crofs, through.
Chez, in, to, at, amongft; *chez moi, toi, &c.* at, or to my, thy, &c. houfe.
Contre, againft.
Dans, in, into, within.
Depuis, fince.
Derriere, behind.
Dès, from.
Devant, before, in prefence of.
De deffus, from the top.

Durant

Durant, during.

En, in, into, to.

Entre, between.

Envers, towards, with regard to.

Environ, about.

Excepté,

Hors,

Hormis,

} except, but, save.

Moyennant, for, provided.

Nonobstant,

Malgré,

] notwithstanding, in spite of.

Outre, besides.

Par, by, through.

Par deça, on this side.

Par delà, on that side.

Par derriere, behind; *par dessus*, above, over;
par dessous, under, below.

Parmi, among.

Pendant, during, for.

Pour, for; *sans*, without; *sauf*, saving, but
with.

Selon, *suivant*, according to; *sous*, under; *sur*,
upon, about.

Touchant, concerning.

Vers, towards, to.

Observations on some Prepositions.

4. The English Preposition *at* is most commonly rendered by the French articles, *à*, *au*, *à la*, *à l'*, *aux*, according to the gender and number of the noun following, *à Paris*, *au logis*. But after Nouns or Verbs denoting *anger*, *derision*, *joy*, *provocation*, *resentment*, *sorrow*, or *surprise*, it is rendered by one of the following articles,

articles, *de, du, de la, de l' des*: as, *se réjouir d'affronts*.

5. *By*, when it precedes a Verb in the Participle Active, is rendered by *en*: *en faisant cela*, by doing that.

6. *For*, after reflected Verbs, as also those Verbs that denote *thanksgiving*, &c. is rendered by one of the following articles *de, du, de la, de l', des*: *se repentir de; rendre grace de*.

7. *In*, after words importing pain, hurting, or wounding, is to be rendered by one of the following articles *à, au, à la, à l', aux*: *mal à la tête*. But, when it is placed before the article *The* preceding a noun denoting a part of time, it is not to be expressed at all in French: *le matin*; in the morning.

8. *On* or *upon* is rendered by *de*, after the following Verbs, *to depend, to live, to subsist*, &c. *dépendre du Roi*. Before the days of the week, this preposition must not be expressed: *cela est arrivé lundi*; it happened on monday.

9. *With* is to be rendered in French by *dans*, when it is used before nouns denoting the *purpose* or *design* of the agent: *dans cette vue*. But it must be rendered by *de*, after the following Verbs, *to starve, to die, to do, to dispense, to meddle, to supply, to encompass, to surround, to load, to accuse, to cover, those denoting fullness*: as, *se couvrir d'un habit*: and the following Adjectives, *charmed, pleased, displeased*: *Je suis charmé de vous voir*.

10. *With* is not expressed after some Verbs, such as, *to meet with, to reproach with*, &c. *Je l'ai rencontré; il m'a reproché cette négligence*.

CON-

CONJUNCTIONS.

1. These require the following Verb in the Indicative Mode.

- * *Ainsi que*, as,
- * *Tout ainsi que*, just as,
- * *Après que*, after that, after.
- à cause que*,
or
Parce que } because.
- à ce que*, according as, or to.
- * *à condition que*, on or upon the condition that.
- à mesure que*, in proportion as, as.
- Au lieu que*, whereas.
- Aussitôt que*,
D'abord que, } as soon as.
- Sitôt que*, }
- Aussi longtemps que*, as long as.
- Aussi loin que*, as far as.
- * *Attendu que*, considering that, seeing that.
- Comme* or *En tant que*, as.
- Depuis que*, ever since, since.
- Puisque*, since.
- De même que*, even as.
- D'où vient que*, how comes it to pass that.
- * *Joint que*, add to that.
- * *Lorsque* or *Quand*, when.
- Mais*, but. This conjunction, when it begins a sentence, is always rendered by *mais*. In the middle of a sentence, the word *but* is always rendered by *ne* before the Verb and *que* after it: as, *je ne vous l'accorderai que pour vous faire une grace*; I will not grant it you but to do you a favor.

Outre

Outre que, besides that.

à Peine---que, hardly, scarce, but or when.

* *Pendant que*, *Tandis que*, whilst, while.

Peut-être que, perhaps.

Selon que,
Suivant que,] according as

* *Tant que*, as long as.

* *Autant que*, as much as.

d' Autant que, whereas, for as much as, since.

d' Autant plus que, so much more as.

Toutes les fois que, every time, as often as.

Si, if, in case.

2. The conjunctions, that have this mark affixed*, when followed in English, by a Verb in the present tense of the Indicative Mode, and connected with another Verb denoting futurity, require the Verb, which in English is put in the present, to be rendered in French by the future.

3. The conjunctions that govern the Subjunctive or Infinitive Mode are found under those heads. Pag. 44, and pag. 57.

N U M B E R S.

Absolute Numbers,

Un or une,	1.	Neuf,	9.
Deux,	2.	Dix,	10.
Trois,	3.	Onze,	11.
Quatre,	4.	Douze,	12.
Cinq,	5.	Treize,	13.
Six,	6.	Quatorze,	14.
Sept,	7.	Quinze,	15.
Huit,	8.	Seize,	16.
		Dix-sept,	

Dix-sept,	17.	Soixante & onze,	71.
Dix-huit,	18.	Soixante & douze, &c.	72.
Dix-neuf,	19.	Quatre vingt,	80.
Vingt,	20.	Quatre-vingt-un,	81.
Vingt & un,	21.	Quatre-vingt-deux, &c.	82.
Vingt-deux,	22.	Cent,	100.
Vingt-trois, &c.	23.	Cent un &c.	101.
Trente	30.	Deux cens,	200.
Trente & un,	31.	Trois cens,	300.
Trente, deux, &c.	32.	Neuf cens,	900.
Quarante,	40.	Mille, mil,	1000.
Cinquante,	50.	Deux mille,	2000.
Soixante,	60.	Trois mille, &c.	3000.
Soixante & un,	61.	Cent mille,	100000.
Soixante & deux,	62.	Neuf cent mille,	900000.
Soixante & trois, &c.	63.	Un million,	1000000.
Soixante & dix,	70.		

Ordinal Numbers.

Le premier or unième,	1st.
Le second or deuxième.	2d.
Le troisième,	3d.
Le quatrième,	4th.
Le cinquième,	5th.
Le sixième,	6th.
Le septième,	7th.
Le huitième,	8th.
Le neuvième,	9th.
Le dixième,	10th.
Le onzième,	11th.
Le douzième,	12th.
Le treizième,	13th.
Le quatorzième,	14th.

Le

Le quinzième,	15th.
Le seizième,	16th.
Le dix-septième,	17th.
Le dix-huitième,	18th.
Le dix-neuvième,	19th.
Le vingtième,	20th.
Le vingt & unième,	21st.
Le vingt-deuxième, &c.	22d.
Le trentième,	30th.
Le quarantième,	40th.
Le soixantième,	60th.
Le soixante & dixième, &c.	70th.
Le quatre-vingtième,	80th.
Le centième,	100th.
Le cent unième, &c.	101st.
Le deux centième,	200th.
Le millième,	1000th.

When we speak of Sovereigns we use the absolute number in French, though the ordinal be used in English: as, *Louis Seize*; *Henri Quatre*. However common usage requires us to say, *Henri Premier*; *George Second*; and not *Henri Un*; *George Deux*. Sixtus the fifth Pope, and Charles the fifth Emperor, are styled *Sixte Quint* and *Charles Quint*.

E X E R C I S E S.

ARTICLE *Le*, pag. 4 & 5.

No 1. Wisdom. The wisdom of the General.

Sagesse, f. Sagesse, f. Général, m.

Of the knowledge of Philosophy.

Connoissance, f. Philosophie.

Of order.

To the book.

*Ordre, m.**Livre, m.*

To the strength of the horses. Of or from the Princes.

*Force, f. Chevaux.**Princes, m.*

To the Judges.

To cultivate knowledge.

*Juges, m.**Cultiver science, f.*

To love virtue. To preserve others from danger.

Aimer vertu, f. Garantir autres danger, m.

No. 3. The King's palace. The reward of virtue.

*Palais, m. Ré, m. Récompense, f. vertu, f.*See the Genitive cases of the Article *du* pag.
5 & *de* pag. 7.

The ink-bottle.

A water pot.

*Bouteille, f. encre.**Pot eau, f.*

Many pears and apples.

Bien poires, f. & pommes.

To play upon the harpsichord. To play at chess.

*Jouer clavecin, m.**Jouer échecs, m.*

ARTICLE *Le*, pag. 4 & 5.No. 1. *La sagesse. La sagesse du Général.**De la connoissance de la Philosophie. De l'ordre.**Au livre. A la force des chevaux. Des Princes.**Aux Juges. Cultiver la science. Aimer la vertu.**Garantir les autres du danger.*No. 3. *Le Palais du Roi. La récompense de la vertu.*See the Genitive Cases of the Article *du* pag. 5:
& *de* pag. 7.*Bouteille à l'encre. Pot à l'eau. Bien des poires
& des pommes.**Jouer du clavecin. Jouer aux échecs.*

No. 5. To work at the needle. To build with lime.
Travailler aiguille, f. Bâtir chaux, f.

Pag. 6. No 1. He gave me some good meat, and
Il m'a donné bonne viande, f. &
 some bad bread.
mauvais pain, m.

No, 3. Bring him some bread, meat and wine.
Apportez-lui pain, m. viande, f. & vin.
 Lend me some paper, pens and ink.
Prêtez-moi papier, m. plumes, f. & encre, f.
 Sell me the basket of strawberries.
Vendez-moi panier, m. fraises, f.

Pag. 7. No. 4. Thomas's house. He goes to
Maison, f. Thomas. Il va
 Rotterdam and Amsterdam.
Rotterdam & Amsterdam.

No. 5. He returns to England. When will you
Il revient Angleterre. Quand irez-vous
 go to Italy?
Italie?

When we speak of going to, or coming from countries out of Europe, we must use the variations of the Article *Le*, as in the third page.

We are going to new England, Carolina
Nous allons nouvelle Angleterre, Caroline,
 & Florida.
& Floride.

No. 5. *Travailler à l'aiguille. Bâtir à la chaux.*

Pag. 6. No. 1. *Il m'a donné de bonne viande & de mauvais pain.*

No. 3. *Apportez-lui du pain, de la viande & du vin.*

*Prêtez-moi du papier, des plumes & de l'encre.
Vendez-moi le panier de fraises.*

Pag. 7. No. 4. *La maison de Thomas. Il va à Rotterdam & à Amsterdam.*

No. 5. *Il revient en Angleterre. Quand irez-vous en Italie?*

Nous allons à la nouvelle Angleterre, à la Caroline & à la Floride.

Our

Our ships are returned from Canada, from
Nos Navires sont retournées Canada, m.
 America, from Africa, and from the Indies.
Amérique, f. Afrique & Indes.

No. 6. I sold twenty yards of cloth. He has too
J'ai vendu vingt aunes drap, m. Il a trop
 much money. He has no bread. He says
argent. Il n'a pas pain. Il ne dit
 nothing true.
rien vrai.

He saw something frightful. We saw the King
Il voyoit quelque chose terrible. Nous vîmes le Roi
 of Sardinia. He comes from Naples.
Sardaigne. Il vient Naples.

Pag 8. No. 7. This is a tortoise shell. We drink
C'est une écaille Tortue. Nous buvons
 Champagne wine. I saw six that were accused.
vin Champagne. Je vis six accusés.

No. 8. A house 50 feet high and 60 long.
Une maison 50 pieds hauteur & 60 longueur.

Pag. 11. No. 2. It is believed, or they believe.
On croit.

He is blamed.
On le blâme.

No. 3. It was I who spoke. He accused and I
C'étoit qui parlois. Il accusoit, &
 answered.
répondois.

Nos

*Nos Navires sont retournées du Canada, de l'A-
mérique & des Indes.*

*No. 6. J'ai vendu vingt aunes de drap. Il a
trop d'argent. Il n'a pas de pain. Il ne
dit rien de vrai.*

*Il voyoit quelque chose de terrible. Nous vîmes
le Roi de Sardaigne. Il vient de Naples.*

*Pag. 8. No. 7. C'est une écaille de Tortue. Nous
buons du vin de Champagne. Je vis six ac-
cusés.*

*No. 8. Une maison de 50 pieds de hauteur & de
60 de longueur.*

*Pag. 11. No. 2. On croit.
On le blâme.*

*No. 3. C'étoit moi qui parlois. Il accusoit &
moi je répondois.*

Pag. 12.

Pag. 12. No. 1. We must not use them ill,
Il ne faut pas faire du mal,
 but assist them in their distresses.
mais les assister dans besoins.

No. 2. I give thee that. Believe me.
Je donne cela. Croyez.

For the Exercises on the three following pages; see those on the pages 26 and 27.

Pag. 15. No. 1 & 2. I have found my book and
J'ai trouvé livre, m. &
 inkhorn.
écritoire, f.

Pag. 16. No. 3, 4 & 5. He kissed his hands.
Il lui baisoit mains.
 My feet are sore. He has hurt his fingers.
J'ai mal pieds. Il s'est blessé doigts.

Pag. 17. No. 1, 2 & 3. This Englishman.
Anglois.
 This Frenchman. They that played.
François. Jouoient.
 She that wept.
Pleuroit.

Pag. 18. No. 1, 2 & 3. Whose book is this?
ce livre?
 The man to whom I spoke. The bird to
L'homme je parlois. L'oiseau
 which I gave some corn.
je donnois du grain.

Pag. 19. No. 1. Who comes? What horse is that?
vient? cheval est celui-là?

Pag. 12.

Pag. 12. No. 1. *Il ne faut pas leur faire du mal,
mais les assister dans leurs besoins.*

No. 2. *Je te donne cela. Croyez-moi.*

For the Exercises on the three following pages; see those on the pages 26 and 27.

Pag. 15. No. 1 & 2. *J'ai trouvé mon livre &
mon écritoire.*

Pag. 16. No. 3, 4 & 5. *Il lui baisoit les mains:
J'ai mal aux pieds. Il s'est blessé les doigts.*

Pag. 17. No. 1, 2 & 3. *Cet Anglois. Ce François.
Ceux qui jouoient. Celle qui pleuroit.*

Pag. 18. No. 1, 2 & 3. *A qui est ce livre?
L'homme à qui je parlois. L'oiseau auquel
je donnois du grain.*

Pag. 19. No. 1. *Qui vient? Quel cheval est
celui-là?*

No. 2.

No. 2. What do they say? What is going on?
dit-on? s'agit-il?

Pag 22. No. 2. We meet only with an affected
On ne trouve qu'une politesse & une
 politeness and cordiality..
cordialité affectée.

No. 3. Fire and water are contrary to each other.
Le feu & l'eau sont contraires l'un à l'autre.

No. 4. There was a great quantity of corn ga-
Il y avoit une grande quantité de grain
 thered together.
ramassé.

No. 1. A young man. Excellent instructions.
Un homme jeune. Des excellentes instructions.

No. 2. A valiant foldier. The best Christian.
soldat. Le Chrétien.

Pag. 23. No. 3. Some men. The fifteenth book.
hommes. Le livre.

No. 4. Second book. The fourth book.
livre. livre.

No. 5. An Italian Musician. A cold country.
Italien Musicien. Froid Pays.

Pag. 24 & 25. He is content with his friends.
Il est content ses amis.

I am glad to see you.

Je suis bien aise vous voir.

This is agreeable to the army. There is reason to
C'est agréable l'armée. Il y a sujet
 believe.
croire.

No. 2. *Que dit-on ? De quoi s'agit-il ?*

Pag. 22. No. 2. *On ne trouve qu'une politesse & une cordialité affectée.*

No. 3. *Le feu & l'eau sont contraires l'un à l'autre.*

No. 4. *Il y avoit une grande quantité de grain ramassé.*

No 1. *Un jeune homme. Des instructions excellentes.*

No. 2. *Un vaillant soldat Le meilleur Chrétien.*

Pag. 23. No. 3. *Quelques hommes. Le quinzième livre.*

No. 4. *Livre second. Le quatrième livre, ou le livre quatrième.*

No. 5. *Un Musicien Italien. Un Pays froid.*

Pag. 24 & 25. *Il est content de ses amis. Je suis bien aise de vous voir.*

C'est agréable à l'armée. Il y a sujet à croire.

ORDER

ORDER OF WORDS IN AN AFFIRMATIVE SENTENCE.

Pag. 26. & 27. & 13, 14, 15. We have seen him.

Nous avons vu le.

They have accused them. We have looked at

Ils ont accusé les.

Nous avons regardé

them.

You have heard us.

les.

Vous avez entendu nous.

Pag. 13. No. 4. We called them. They comman-

Nous appellions les.

Ils ordon-

ded him.

noient le.

No. 8. He kept it for us. I will give it you when

Il conservoit le nous. Je donnerai le vous quand

you please. I will send it to you thither.

il vous plairoit. Je enverrai le vous y.

They will bring us some of it thither.

Ils apporteront nous en y.

No. 9. Deliver it to us. Light me thither.

Rendez nous le. Eclairez moi y.

A NEGATIVE SENTENCE.

Pag. 26 & 27, &c. I have not said it. They

Je ai ne dit le pas. Ils

have not touched it.

ont ne touché le pas.

Pag. 13. No. 5. Do not sing to them. Do not

Ne chantez leur pas. Ne apportez

bring it to me.

le pas me.

Pag. 14, No. 11. Dont seek me there.

Ne cherchez me y pas.

ORDER OF WORDS IN AN AFFIRMATIVE SENTENCE.

Pag. 26 & 27. & 13, 14, 15. Nous l'avons vu.
Ils les ont aceusés. Nous les avons regardés.
Vous nous avez entendus.

Pag. 13, No. 4. Nous les appellions. Ils l'ordon-
noient.

No. 8. Il nous le conservoit. Je vous le donnerai
quand il vous plaira. Je vous l'y enverrai.
Ils nous y en apporteront.

No. 9. Rendez-le nous. Eclairez-y moi.

A NEGATIVE SENTENCE.

Pag. 26. Je ne l'ai pas dit. Ils ne l'ont pas touché.

Pag. 13, No. 5. Ne leur chantez pas. Ne me l'ap-
portez pas.

Pag. 14, No. 11. Ne m'y cherchez pas.

Pag.

Pag. 14, No. 11. Do not conduct me thither.
Ne conduisez me y pas.

AN AFFIRMATIVE INTERROGATIVE.

Pag. 26. Have you finished it? Did they take it?
Avez-vous achevé le? Ont-ils pris le?

Pag. 14, No. 13. Is that your book? Are these
Votre livre? Les
 the soldiers?
soldats?

No. 16. Is John arrived? Is peace made?
Jean arrivé? Est la paix faite?

No. 17, Where is my hat? No. 18. Does he play
Où est mon chapeau? Il ba-
 the fool?
dine?

Pag. 15, No. 19. Are you rising so late?
Levez-vous vous si tard?

No. 20, Are you going to Paris? Will they come hither?
Vous allez à Paris? Ils viendront ici?

A NEGATIVE INTERROGATIVE.

Pag. 27. Have I not prayed? Have we not
Ai-je ne prié pas? Avons-nous ne
 spoken Italian?
pas parlé Italien?

Pag. 14, No. 13. Are not these our friends?
Sont-ce ne pas nos amis?

Pag. 15, No. 20. Have we not studied? Shall
Avons-nous ne pas étudié? Par-
 we not often speak this beautiful language?
lerons-nous ne pas souvent cette belle langue? &c.
 Pag.

Pag. 14. No. 11. *Ne m'y conduisez pas.*

AN AFFIRMATIVE INTERROGATIVE.

Pag. 26. *L'avez-vous achevé? L'ont-ils pris?*

Pag. 14. No. 13. *Est-ce là votre livre? Sont-ce là les soldats?*

No. 16. *Jean est-il arrivé? La paix est-elle faite?*

No. 17. *Où est mon chapeau?* No. 18. *Badine-t-il?*

Pag. 15. No. 19. *Vous levez-vous si tard?*

No. 20. *Est-ce que vous allez à Paris? Viendront-ils ici?*

A NEGATIVE INTERROGATIVE.

Pag. 17. *N'ai-je pas prié? N'avons-nous pas parlé Italien?*

Pag. 14. No. 13. *Ne font-ce pas nos amis?*

Pag. 15. No. 20. *N'avons-nous pas étudié? Ne parlerons-nous pas souvent cette belle langue? &c.*

THE END.

ce

ite?

-il?

ront-

pas

par-
&c.